

REICH ENVOY
REMONSTRATES
WITH SOVIETSGerman Ambassador Speaks
to Georgi Tchitcherin in
Name of Six NationsSCHEMES PUT FORWARD
TO HANDLE SITUATIONGermany's Services May Be
Used for Dealing With
Moscow Government

By Wireless

BERLIN, June 16.—Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German Ambassador at Moscow, who is at present in Berlin, had a long conversation with Georgi Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Commissioner, who is still staying in the German capital, at which, so it is rumored, he spoke to the Soviet Minister in the name of the six great powers, who have just held a conference in Geneva about the Anglo-Russian and Polish-Russian situation, as well as on the question of Bolshevist propaganda, and he made friendly remonstrations regarding Moscow's conduct of late. Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, it is moreover said, spoke in the name of the German Government, which is the only powerful friend Moscow has at present.

Though the conversation is admitted by the Government and Russian Embassy, both refuse to say anything of its import. Originally it seems there were three schemes for dealing with Russia. One was to invite Moscow to a conference of the principal European powers. The second was to take united action against Soviet Russia and the third was to use Germany's services for talking with Moscow, since the Reich is the only large nation on a friendly footing with the Soviets. The two first plans were dropped and the third scheme was adopted.

Reich Wishes to Mediate

This suits Germany perfectly, since it has always been the Reich's wish to act as mediator between the East and West. The possibility of Russia starting war is still denied here, despite the disquieting rumors. The Soviet Government is bound to be overthrown if it lost the war and the chances are it would lose any war, therefore Moscow will think twice before starting one. It is declared here in circles well-acquainted with Russian conditions that the Red army possesses the necessary morale to enter any fight on a large scale. In some quarters the opinion is even expressed that England and Russia would before long be on a friendly footing again, England advancing credits to the Soviets together with the other European nations. American business men are already willing to co-operate with German industrialists in Soviet Russia. It is generally believed here that the Geneva conference is concerned with Russia more than any other European problem, but the strictest secrecy is so far being maintained.

Assassin Is Sentenced
to Life Imprisonment

WARSAW, Poland, June 16 (P).—Life imprisonment with the loss of civic rights was the sentence pronounced on Boris Kowdka for the assassination of Peter Volkoff, Soviet Minister at Warsaw. The court decided, however, to petition the President to commute the sentence to 15 years' servitude.

When the trial opened before a special tribunal, the 19-year-old student admitted without hesitation that he killed the Soviet envoy, but said he was not guilty of murder. He described his act as one of revenge for what the Bolsheviks had done in Russia. Throughout the examination the youth appeared absolutely unconcerned about the proceedings. The authorities had taken pre-

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Prohibition: Its Economic
and Industrial EffectsCHARGE THAT DRUG ADDICTS INCREASED
WITH PROHIBITION REFUTED BY FACTS

Much Used Argument of Wets Disproved by Prof. Feldman, Who Says He Fails to Find a Pretense of Data That Would Back Up Assertions

By PROFESSOR HERMAN FELDMAN
Of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, Dartmouth College

Article XIV. Has Prohibition Increased Drug Addiction?

Every time some group petitioning for modification wants to "jazz up" its case, it drags in something about the drug menace. Hence, the country has for several years been treated to assertions about alarming increases in drug addiction caused by prohibition. One can find this charge as early as 1920, in the year book of the United States Brewers' Association, and almost any day in a clipping from some newspaper. It has been repeated so frequently that one cannot blame the average citizen for believing it.

At the Senate hearing on national prohibition, in April, 1926, the "wets" played up the drug menace. William S. Vare, Representative from Pennsylvania, stated that: "The increased use of narcotics throughout the Nation has been appalling."

A group of barley farmers petitioning for modification of the Volstead Act, asserted in their brief that "if the Volstead measure would be amended so as to permit the manufacture and sale of 2% per cent beer, it would no doubt greatly reduce the use of the dangerous habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, cocaine, opium, etc., which is on a startling increase."

Some go further. They claim that even the propaganda for prohibition before the law was ever passed tended to increase drug addiction! Mr. Fabian Franklin, in his book "What Prohibition Has Done to America" (1922), disregards the known studies of the personality make-up of opium addicts and works out this most ingenious explanation of an alleged increase in the number of drug addicts:

"I submit that it is at least highly probable that one very great cause of this extraordinary and deplorable state of things is the atmosphere of repression which in America has so long surrounded the practice of moderate drinking. Any resort whatever to alcoholic drinks being held by so large a proportion of the persons who are most influential in religious and educational circles to be sinful and incompatible with the best character, it is almost inevitable that, in thousands of cases, desires and needs which would find their natural satisfaction in temperate and social drinking are turned into the secret and infinitely more unwholesome channel of drug addiction."

In the light of known facts published in the authoritative journals about the causes of addiction, we may disregard this theory without comment. But what about the alarming statements of facts? And where do those who assert these facts get their information?

No Basis in Fact

After examining all the reports and surveys in the past decade, and consulting with the best authorities on drug addiction in New York, Washington and elsewhere, I have not been able to find even a pretense of statistical information which would back up such assertions.

A rather prolonged effort to get at the facts results in the following conclusions:

(1) There is no evidence whatever to show that in the nation as a whole there has been an increase in the number of addicts, while almost all the official reports and surveys proclaim a large decrease.

(2) On the more immediate question of the relation of prohibition to drug addiction, these authorities see no reason why present conditions should cause any increase.

The facts they present would suggest exactly the opposite tendency to that alleged. The amended Harrison Act of 1914 limiting the legal consumption of narcotic drugs to bona fide medical treatment, and making strict regulations for controlling the quantity imported, manufactured, exported or used, became effective about the same time as the Eighteenth Amendment. Some authorities to be quoted maintain that the very rigid enforcement of the narcotic law, as against the lax enforcement of prohibition, has had the result that some addicts have given up drugs and turned to liquor; but all deny that any evidence exists to indicate that prohibition has increased the number of drug addicts.

Assertions Difficult to Reconcile

Indeed, some regard the claim as laughable. The curious thing is that the same people who assert that speak-easies are more numerous than the saloons used to be, and that liquor is more freely available than in pre-prohibition days, also claim loudly that prohibition has forced the drinker to use drugs. The statements seem difficult to reconcile. To say that the confirmed drinker has been forced to change to narcotic drugs also implies the absurd statement that it is much easier to get narcotic drugs than to get liquor. Such is the severity of enforcement that it is a great deal harder to get narcotic drugs; they are a great deal more expensive, and there is no social sentiment whatever to support the dope peddler or dope addict.

A Possible Future Problem

It is a question well deserving the study of competent authorities to determine whether the persons who now over-indulge in alcohol would change to drugs if all intoxicating liquor were cleared off the earth. There is a difference of opinion among the best medical authorities. There may be certain instabilities of character among some drunkards which conceivably might lead them from one type of indulgence to another. But this is not the question which the propagandist considers. He asserts that prohibition has already swelled the total of drug addiction.

What Authoritative Reports Indicate

The authoritative reports and surveys uniformly reach one of two conclusions. Most assert that there has been a decrease of addiction, and a few that there are no facts whatever which would indicate an increase. One of the latter denies that we can know the trend in either direction. I do not maintain that there has been a decrease in drug addiction, although the available information points to that strongly; but I do maintain that there is no basis whatever for any positive statement that addiction has been increased.

Drug Regulation Recent

Narcotic drugs are principally of two kinds, those manufactured from opium and those manufactured from coca leaves. Morphine,

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Nanking Government
to Abolish Opium Evil

By Special Cable

Shanghai, June 16

THE Political Council, representing the highest authority of the Nanking Government, has decreed the abolition of the opium evil within a maximum three-year period in detailed resolutions now being drafted.

The Chinese National Anti-Opium Association has appointed the first week in October as the time for a nation-wide propaganda against the use of opium, simultaneously appealing for the co-operation of foreign powers to prevent the smuggling of opium and other narcotics from abroad.

Coolidges Take
Up Their Abode
in Black HillsPioneer West Welcomes
Presidential Party on
Trip to South Dakota

By a Staff Correspondent

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 16.—On the edge of a peaceful country where traces of the old frontier still linger, President Coolidge and the summer White House are now established deep in the Northwest. The pine-clad slopes of the Black Hills shelter the modest tourist lodge which over night has become the Executive Mansion of the nation. It is a full day's ride to the first large city, and it seems all of it.

The President's vacation homecoming was quiet, and it fell in the restful hours of sunset. He had left the big crowds behind the day before, for South Dakota has not the people to produce them. After Rapid City's friendly salutation the President and Mrs. Coolidge at once embarked by automobile for their new home 32 miles away.

In a few minutes they were out on the unfenced grazing land which used to be part of the West's great cattle country. Rarely does a farm-house mark the landscape, and then it is generally small and unimposing. The road curved and dipped so that the grassy foothills loomed large, or climbed so that the huge hummocks were by lost their height and the view stretched out for miles to hazy ridges on the horizon.

First Sight of Black Hills

Meadowlarks sang, a duck traveled by a leisurely gait, cattle occasionally pastured close by or dotted the distance. Range horses, not many, yet more than a city man upon it, and draped its top. The road along the way, a swift little stream with its path marked by bushy trees cut along occasionally.

Then toward the west rose a dark barrier. Low-lying clouds rested upon it and draped its top. The President was nearing home, for this was his first sight of the Black Hills, caught in the silver air of evening. But another stop must be made before the two-day journey from Washington was ended.

Cowboys were to welcome the President at Hermosa, the only town between Rapid City and the game lodge, and at that a town one street wide and a block long. Beside Hermosa's Council Bluffs, a small plain little white wooden church with a tiny steeple, the President's car drew up and he and Mrs. Coolidge transferred to their open car.

Reviews Cowboy Hosts

Down the road where it bends beyond the village, the President reviewed his cowboy hosts of Hermosa. Old-timers, young men with sharp-cut features, youths with tall round hats, many with red, yellow, or purple handkerchiefs around their necks—hundred and more of their kind they stood in their stirrups and cheered the President. Far beyond as he approached the Black Hills gave them a noble background.

If the President sought change as well as a new scene, he found it as he entered South Dakota, with its pheasants and jack rabbits along the railroad tracks—little bits of wild life which have interested him greatly on this trip. Sioux Indians mingled in the crowd, their country was vastly different from anything east of the Missouri River. But the climax came at Hermosa.

Yet the wild west is swiftly fading. Such common things as corn, which fattens cattle better than the range,

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BEACON STREET
ELECTRIC SIGN
ORDERED DOWN\$35,000 Advertising Display
Long in Controversy—
State Commission Acts

The large electrically illuminated advertising sign on top of the building at 6 Beacon Street must come down, it was decided today by the division of highways of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. At the hearing it was stated by a representative of the C. I. Brink Company, which put up the sign, that it cost \$35,000. A number of business houses in the vicinity of the Common asked the department that the permit be continued.

William F. Williams, commissioner, was asked if the action of the department today constituted a sign which the department might lay down in relation to signs.

He replied in the negative, saying that each case is taken on its merits. It was pointed out that others might protest signs objectionable to them.

"There is no objection to that," replied Mr. Williams. The doors will not be closed to any protest.

Commissioner Explains Case

The commissioner explained the procedure incident to the erection of signs. The petition is first made to the local authorities, who can best deal with the situation. Later the action of the local authorities goes to the State Department. In most instances, said Mr. Williams, the action of the local boards is approved, although there have been instances where it is turned down. Petitions are not advertised, he said, as there has not been any demand for such action.

Protestants against the continuance of the sign declared that by night its flood of light so commanded the attention that the State House dome, the spire of the Park Street Church and the vistas of Boston Common were largely lost to view and that in the daytime it towered above everything on that part of Boston's skyline.

Civic Organizations Protested

Several weeks ago, a number of civic organizations protested against the continuance of the permit by which the sign was kept on the building. The permit expires June 30. A hearing was held before the Public Works Department on the question of renewing the permit, and large numbers of organizations expressed themselves for and against the renewal.

Mr. Williams, when he announced the decision today, was asked on what grounds the permit was revoked. He said the commission would make no statement on this phase of the matter, it being the custom not to go into the reasons as to why a decision is made.

Those who opposed the sign included the Massachusetts Civic League, the Boston Athenaeum, the Society of Arts and Crafts, the American Unitarian Association, the Boston Common Society, the Copley Society and the Beacon Hill Association.

If another sign is placed on the site it will be necessary for the petitioners to secure the consent of the Public Works Department before the permit is granted.

MAKE HIGHWAYS SAFE.
GOODWIN ASKS POLICE

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, renewed yesterday his request to all police departments in this State that they co-operate with his department in making "a united drive against violators of the law whereby our highways are sure to be made safer."

In proposing concerted action on the part of the authorities to make the highways safer, Mr. Goodwin also called for the co-operation of the state police and the forces of the Metropolitan District Commission.

CALL IT LINDBERGH DRIVE

BUFFALO, N. Y. (P).—When the New York Central's new station is completed in this city next year passengers arriving in Buffalo will come out upon Lindbergh Drive. The city council has voted to name the new thoroughfare in front of the station in honor of the transatlantic flier.

Pleasant View Open Until June 19

Owing to the great interest in The Christian Science Pleasant View Home at Concord, New Hampshire, and to accommodate visitors who may not be able to go earlier, announcement is made that the home will remain open until Sunday, June 19. After that date the home will be closed to visitors from June 20 to July 5 inclusive. This closing of the home to visitors is rendered necessary in order to complete the furnishing of the home preparatory to the reception of residents.

Old Ironsides Is Dry Docked
Preparatory to RebuildingSecretary of Navy Attends Ceremonies Where Throngs
Sing and Cheer for Old Frigate—Cruisers
Show Strong Contrast

With the old 15 starred ensign of the United States still proudly flying at its stern, the United States Frigate Constitution was placed in drydock today at the Boston Navy Yard preparatory to being reconstructed. The throng about the docks, in which were scores of high officials of state and nation, paid tribute with cheers and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

At 11:40 o'clock, just after Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, had concluded his address, Lieut. John Lord, Constitution construction officer, standing at the frigate's starboard gangway, gave the order, "Leave short." The huge windlass at the dock head started turning and as the towing hawser was brought up taut the national salute of 21 guns crashed out from the deck of a vessel close by.

Governor Requests Singing

While the moving of the ancient hulk into the dock was underway, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the First Naval District, and in charge of the ceremonies, announced that Governor Fuller had requested that the throng be asked to join in the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and "The singing will be led from the reviewing platform," Admiral Andrews concluded as he signaled for the band to commence playing. Everybody stood at attention; even the divers who waited to slip into the dock from their equipment rafts clumsily arose in their cumbersome suits and faced the music.

The ceremonies began with an address by Governor Fuller, after which were introduced Vice-Admiral Guy Burrage, commander of the European station, who returned on the Memphis last week with Colonel Lindbergh; the Rt. Rev. Charles Slattery, bishop of Massachusetts; Miss Letitia Humphries and Mrs. Susan Carson, great-granddaughters of Joshua Humphries, the designer of the Constitution; Mrs. Charles Nourse Rogers, United States Congresswoman from Massachusetts, and Mayor Nichols. John L. Nicholson, grandson of the first commander of the Constitution, presented the frigate's first flag to Secretary Wilbur.

Mr. Wilbur said: "Boston harbor today presents an unusual spectacle, for in it we have a cruiser completed in 1797, the United States Frigate Constitution, and two modern cruisers, completed in 1925 and 1924, respectively, the United States ships Detroit and Memphis. The Constitution represents the humble beginnings of a nation with 15 states, built when America's western boundary was the Mississippi River, and the Detroit and the Memphis represent a great and powerful nation."

"The Constitution comes to us out of the past with a message of character, of patriotism, of heroism, of the preceding generations who trod her decks, and in whose behalf she carried aloft the flag of her country. In order that the message of the Constitution might be brought to the present generation, an appeal has been made to the 26,000,000 school children of this country for contributions for her rebuilding, the individual contributions to be nominal in amount. Response has been received from nearly 10,000,000 children. Nearly 1,000,000 essays have been written by school children and students upon the history and exploits of the Constitution. The extremity of the old frigate has been the means of carrying to the hearts of the children, her message of patriotism and her appeal that by her reconstruction, she might continue to bear the same message to those who succeed us."

Services celebrating the beginning

of work on the rebuilding of the Constitution were held at Christ Church (the Old North Church) immediately after the exercises at the Navy Yard. Secretary Wilbur and his party attended the service, and the Secretary made a brief address. Bishop Slattery conducted the service, which was very brief. Secretary Wilbur was taken back to Admiral Andrews' residence at the Navy Yard for luncheon.

Naval Formalities

As the automobile bearing Mr. Wilbur, Capt. Halsey Powell, his aide, and the welcoming committee drew into the main gate, a salute of 19 guns was fired and from the mastsheads of ships in the yard the blue pennant of the Secretary of the Navy was broken out. The officials' party went to the headquarters of the commandant, where they were breakfast guests of Admiral Andrews.

At 10:30 an official reception was

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FOUR-CONTINENT
FLIGHT IS ENDED

De Pinedo Officially Welcomed by Mussolini and Other Dignitaries

ROME, June 16 (P).—Commander Francesco De Pinedo, Italian aviator, arrived at Ostia, on the coast near Rome, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, completing his epochal four-continent flight. He was greeted by immense cheering crowds and officially welcomed by the Premier Benito Mussolini, and other dignitaries.

Rome prepared a huge triumphal reception for Commander De Pinedo, who was expected to arrive at Ostia, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, at about 5 p. m., completing his four-continent flight.

(Ostia is at the southern mouth of the Tiber, about 15 miles from Rome.)

Thousands of people went to Ostia to spend the day on the beach awaiting the arrival of the seaplane from Barcelona, Spain, and many thousands more were expected to go during the afternoon.

RADIOCASTING HELPED
BY NEW ALLOCATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 16 (P).—There was distinct improvement in the radio-casting situation during the first night of operation of the new allocations among the country's radio stations, in the opinion of Sam Pickard, secretary of the Federal Radio Commission which yesterday placed them in effect.

"It was a noisy night on the air. I heard very little interference from stations," he said, "and the air seemed to be in decidedly better condition."

LABOR'S QUESTIONNAIRES

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Moscow

GENEVA, June 16.—At the tenth Labor Conference today the questionnaire concerning the right of combination was turned down as the result of the refusal of the workers' representatives to accept the employers' amendments, especially regarding the right not to join an association, but the questionnaire relating to minimum wage was passed by a big majority and will appear on the agenda of the next Labor Conference for framing a draft convention.

The Girls Come Back

On landing he showed all the pleasure of a boy with a regained toy. When he emerged from his tiny cabin, his face was somewhat grimy and wind bitten, but he cheerfully posed for photographers and for a few minutes answered questions of reporters.

Asked whether he was glad to be reunited with the plane that had carried him to Paris, he replied, "Oh, well," blushed and one of those famous grins spread over his face.

He said both the trip to Washington and return had been without incident and no trouble was experienced. He then went to the home of Colonel Foulis, commandant of the field, and shed his borrowed flying suit and stood revealed in all the splendor of his evening clothes.

The arrival of the young flier was practically unheralded, there being only a few newspaper men, photographers and officials in the field. Ready for Another Day

Colonel Lindbergh had breakfast at the commandant's home, and then, accompanied by Captain Blythe and a police escort, he proceeded in an automobile to the Park Avenue apartment, doffed his evening clothes and donned his street clothes for the parade in Brooklyn.

As usual, great crowds assembled in front of the apartment and cheered the young aviator. He appeared fresh and his face, usually stern, was wreathed in smiles.

After a brief visit to New York City police headquarters where Colonel Lindbergh thanked Commissioner Warren for the police protection given him, he went to the office of the New York Sun, where he was presented with a scroll on which was inscribed an editorial printed while he was over the Atlantic on his way to France and which has been widely quoted.

Colonel Lindbergh was accompanied from his apartment by Mr. Whalen and Mr. Blythe. At the Brooklyn end of the bridges they were joined by Borough President James J. Byrne.

George A. Wingate, chairman of the Brooklyn welcome

Another Storm of Paper

At the end of the bridge a mighty roar went up as Colonel Lindbergh appeared and a storm of paper and ticker tape fell from the windows of nearby buildings. Lindbergh smiled at the crowd.

There were 10 automobiles in the parade, Colonel Lindbergh's car be-

COL. LINDBERGH
TAKES MORNING
HOP TO CAPITALQuits Show, Borrows Craft
at 3 O'Clock, Flies to Wash-
ington, Back at 7:57RETURNS WITH "WE"
AND DOES STUNTSDoffs Evening Clothes, Dons
Street Attire and in Brooklyn
Around 9 Ready for Day

MITCHELL FIELD, N. Y., June 16 (P).—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, who took a surprise flight to Washington for his Spirit of St. Louis in the small hours of this morning, returned here with the other half of his famous "we" at 7:57 (daylight time). On his return from Washington, he came down within 50 feet of landing and then zoomed into the air again. He then started a number of stunts over Mitchell and Roosevelt fields.

The round trip was made in less than five hours. He hopped off from here, in a borrowed army pursuit plane and a borrowed flying outfit (which he donned over evening clothes) at 3:03 o'clock, and arriving at Bolling Field, Washington at 4:44 a. m. (daylight time), leaped from the plane to his beloved Spirit of St. Louis and took off again for New York at 5:09.

A Sudden Decision

Colonel Lindbergh was attending a midnight show at the Roxy Theater, given as a benefit for the dependents of the missing French fliers, Nungesser and Guesnon, when he apparently reached a sudden decision to get his plane which had been left behind in Washington due to engine trouble. Unknown to most of the persons in the theater, Colonel Lindbergh accompanied by Grover Whalen, chairman of the Mayor's committee, and Capt. R. R. Blythe, his personal representative, left the theater at 2 o'clock and entered their automobile.

Newspaper men who had been trailing Colonel Lindbergh since his descent upon the city, believed he was returning to his temporary apartment in Park Avenue and were caught unawares when his machine unexpectedly went in an opposite direction. Colonel Lindbergh took the wheel of the car himself and soon outdistanced the reporters.

When they saw the machine heading toward Queensborough Bridge they knew he was bound for one of the flying fields on Long Island and arrived there just as he was about to take off.

Colonel Lindbergh greeted them with a broad grin, he said, "I gave you the slip that time."

He had been dressed in evening clothes, but over this had put on a flying suit borrowed from the field commandant. He also had borrowed a helmet and goggles.

"I'll be back in time to keep all my engagements today," he called. The motor whirled, the plane started down the field and in a few minutes he was out of sight.

He said both the trip to Washington by Lieutenant Sinclair in a plane of the same type. On his return trip here he also was accompanied by Lieut. Commanders Wick and Miles of the navy.

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Train Mile and a Quarter in Length
Is Successfully Directed by Radio

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (P).—A locomotive engineer sitting in his cab has conversed easily with a brakeman in a caboose at the rear of a freight train 1 1/4 miles in length through the medium of a radio-telephone. The tests, conducted by engineers of the General Electric Company and railroad officials, demonstrated the practicability of freight train operation by radio.

Cab and caboose were equipped with double antennae, one for sending and one for receiving. Short-wave transmitters were used so as not to interfere with regular radio-casting.

Acting under instructions, the engineer once simulated great excitement and shouting with all his vocal force the other for receiving. Shortly he ordered the brakeman to throw the emergency stop valve. The command was received without any "blasting in the reproducing apparatus. On part of the run, the brakeman read to the engineer.

According to railroad men, radio



INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS UNION HOLDS SESSION

Aim of Organization Is to Bring About Unity on European Lines

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The twenty-second annual International Railways Union Congress now in session here until June 22 is divided into five different commissions, all the delegates to which have not yet arrived. The first deals with passenger transport. M. Lhuys of the Paris-Mediterranean Company in the course of an interview said: "We will endeavor to bring about international unity in the passenger traffic. We aim to lower the price of tickets for certain groups, such as students, scouts and similar people and to regulate stop-over rights for international tourists. The results of our negotiations will later be submitted to the railway authorities of various countries for the eventual general agreement."

"The second commission will discuss freight transportation; the third which began its sessions yesterday is concerned with current materials; the fourth and fifth will deal with technical details. Technical experts will meet at Trollhattan after a visit to Gothenburg to study the newly electrified Western Main Railroad."

Upon the adjournment of the Railways Congress, the International Chambers of Commerce will convene here and will also deal with the question of rail transport on June 28. This will give the foreign guests time to witness the midnight sun between the two meetings. About 50 of the 100 delegates expected have arrived from European countries, also from India, China and Japan.

Among the eminent railroad men attending are M. Lhuys, France, general secretary of the International Railways Union; Manuel de Campos Rueda, Portugal; F. Villamil, Madrid; Herr Vorst, German Secretary of State, and M. Schohy, Belgium. Sweden is represented by the Minister of Communication, C. Muerling, who welcomed the members, N. Alberg of the Swedish Railways Council and the General Director of Railways, Mr. Granholm.

The aim of the unions is to bring about international unity in the conditions and methods on European railways. Last year's meeting was at Seville while next year's will be in Paris.

OXFORD LIMITS WOMEN RATIO

Equality of Sexes Raised by Statute Voted on at the University

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 16.—Oxford University Congress carried by 229 to 164 votes a statute limiting the number of women students to a ratio of one woman to four men.

OXFORD (Special Correspondence)—The question of the equality of the sexes suddenly leaped into public prominence at Oxford. The "Congress" which is the governing body of this famous place of learning, considered the statute in question which restricted the number of women students to a maximum of 840.

The proposed statute provided (1) that the numbers of undergraduates in residence at the existing colleges should be limited in the case of Lady Margaret Hall and St. Hugh's to 160 and in the case of Somerville and St. Hilda's to 150; and that the numbers at any new society of women students should not exceed 160; (2) that no application for the admission of a new society should be entertained unless the average number of women undergraduates resident during the three preceding years had been at least 160 less than one fourth of the average number of men undergraduates during the same period.

It was put forward by the heads of Wadham, Hertford, Jesus and Worcester College (ancient foundations which have only men students) and is supported by some 200

other Oxford graduates. Its chief promoters said it would leave the proportion of women to men amongst the students "greater than one in four." They quote the report of the last Royal Commission on Oxford and Cambridge for the opinion to which they subscribe that Cambridge (and presumably also Oxford) should be "mainly and predominantly a men's university" though of mixed type.

They also say: "Women students have been admitted at Oxford to full membership of the university, which they do not enjoy at Cambridge, at Harvard, or at Yale. In Oxford the women already amount to about one in five of the whole number of students, as against a proportion of about one in eight at Cambridge, and the success with which other universities have maintained their barriers against the whole force of the current against Oxford."

The promoters of the statute raised a most controversial question. It was a question of the more acute for the fact that the number of women candidates for admission as students in Oxford is already so much in excess of that of the vacancies available for them that their standard of entrance has had to be raised far above that ordinarily in operation for men students. The interesting result has followed that women are said to be already taking a share disproportionate to their numerical strength in the scholastic life of the place.

The proposed statute was strongly opposed. Its critics pointed out that it was specially out of place in a country like Great Britain where the Government in power has committed itself to measures which will shortly give to women a majority in the parliamentary electorate.

SHRINE PICKS MIAMI FOR 1928

Clarence Dunbar Advanced to Imperial Potentate at Council Session

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 16 (Special).—The Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will hold its fifty-fourth imperial council session next year at Miami, Fla. It has just been decided at the fifty-third imperial council session here.

The imperial council voted to accept the invitation tendered by Potentate Henry R. Pridden of Miami Temple of that city. All of the Florida temples combined in seeking the annual Shrine convention.

Minnesota, the oasis of Zurich Temple one of the strongest contenders for the gathering, withdrew its bid just before the Florida invitation was extended. The invitation was withdrawn on the understanding that the 1929 radio would be held in Minneapolis.

Clarence Dunbar of Palestine Temple, Providence, R. I., was elected Imperial Potentate. He is a retired business man and succeeds Judge David W. Crossland of Alister Temple, Montgomery, Ala.

Twelve other members of the Imperial Divan, with the exception of Imperial Treasurer and Imperial Recorder, automatically advanced a step. Those who continued in these offices are:

William S. Brown, of Syria Temple, Pittsburgh, and Benjamin W. Rowell, of Aleppo Temple, Boston, who have occupied the post of treasurer and recorder, respectively for the last 24 years. Election of the Imperial Outer Guard, the junior officer of the Divan, which ultimately leads to Imperial Potentate, went to Hugh M. Caldwell, Past Potentate of Nile Temple, Seattle, and formerly Mayor of that city.

Assume New Posts
Other officers of the Imperial Divan who have just assumed their new posts are: Frank C. Jones, Arabia Temple, Houston, Tex., Imperial Deputy Potentate; Leo V. Youngworth, Alma Laikah Temple, Los Angeles; Imperial Chief Rabbi; Ester A. Fletcher, Damascus Temple, Rochester; Imperial Deputy Rabbi; Thomas J. Houston, Medina Temple, Chicago; Imperial High Priest and Prophet; Earl C. Mills, of He-Ga-Hieg Temple, Des Moines; Imperial Oriental Guide; Clifford Ireland, Mohammed Temple, Peoria, Ill.; First Imperial Ceremonial Master; John N. Sebrill, Khedive Temple,

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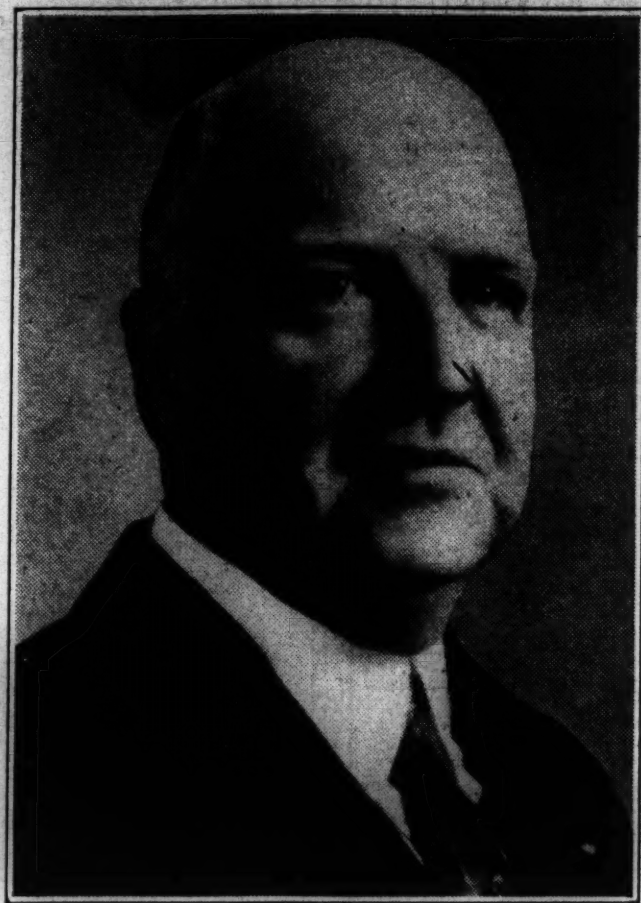
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New Chief of the Shriners



CLARENCE DUNBAR © Atlantic Photo Service

New England Man Becomes Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in the Person of Mr. Dunbar, Who is a Member of Palestine Temple of Providence, R. I. He Was Elected to Succeed Judge David W. Crossland, Atlanta, at the Meeting of the Imperial Council at Atlantic City.

Norfolk, Va., Imperial Marshal; Dana H. Williams, Kora Temple, Lewiston, Me., Imperial Marshal, and Leonard P. Stewart, of Almah Temple, Washington, D. C., Imperial Captain of the Guard.

The feeling among the representatives as the Council session opened appeared to be in favor of the middle West for the next Supreme Council session. The east was favored this year and last, while the Pacific Coast had the gathering in 1925, when Los Angeles was the meeting place of the Shrine.

Florida Invitation Unexpected
The invitation of Florida Temples was apparently unexpected by the majority of the representatives, but nevertheless was accorded an enthusiastic reception when announced.

All doubts as to whether this fifty-third Council session would be the last big gathering of the Shrine was dispensed with when a committee appointed at the opening of the session advised that the matter had been held over for another year.

A crowd of 150,000 people viewed the glories of Islam revived in pagantry by the Nobles. The marching Nobles were attired in a variety of costumes, typifying for the most part the torrid sands of the desert, but with a liberal sprinkling of military units.

GIFTS MADE TO SCHOOL
Gifts of a gymnasium cage and of tennis courts to the Noble and Greenough School were announced at the annual prize day exercises of the school. The gymnasium cage is being presented by the parents of the students, and the tennis courts by Edward E. Rice in memory of his son, Edward E. Rice Jr. A trophy in his memory was also given by his aunt, Mrs. Harry B. Hess.

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FRANCE PAYS \$10,000,000 TO UNITED STATES

Premier Outlines Program for Absorbing Material From Germany

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 16.—The French Treasury yesterday paid \$10,000,000 to the American Treasury as an installment of the annuity which, under the provisional accord, France will send to America.

Raymond Poincaré, the Premier, in explaining the situation before the Senate Finance Commission, declared that the sums forwarded to Great Britain and the United States on account of the war debts did not commit Parliament to a final decision. He further stated that the purchases of gold effected by France in Britain and America were intended to reduce French stocks of foreign currencies which were undesirable from a certain viewpoint.

The Premier showed a program drawn up by the Government to absorb next year a large quantity of material furnished by Germany for reparations. He would reduce the budgetary expenditure by facilitating German payments in kind and would produce an annual report which Parliament could examine.

Meantime another political storm is arising, and it is apparent that the members of the Chamber finance commission are systematically hostile to the man who has restored French finances, and believe, now that the coffers are full, that an offensive against him can begin. The latest attack concerns the new issue of a loan for the purpose of diminishing the fiduciary circulation.

The Socialist, M. Aurélien, believes he has discovered that the operation is illegal without the preliminary consent of the Chamber. He will provoke a discussion.

M. Poincaré has bluntly refused to explain his action to the commission, since the loan is of a character which can properly be decreed by the Finance Minister. He will, however, give private information to the chairman, M. Malvy. These attempts to trip up M. Poincaré are certainly multiplying, but are annoying rather than dangerous.

MILLS CLOSE FOUR DAYS

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 16 (AP)—All departments of the textile mills of the Amoskeag Company will close for four days beginning July 2 and including the July 4 holiday. This is somewhat longer than the July shutdown during the last two or three years.

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BRITAIN TO TRY TO DEVISE NEW CONCILIATION MACHINERY

Labor Minister, in Debate on Trade Union Bill, Promises to Have Committee Inquire Into the Subject

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, June 16.—New and hopeful developments have taken place in connection with the Trade Union Bill. This measure, which Labor continues to fight uncompromisingly as an attack upon its organization, has issued from its committee stage in the House of Commons under the

closure rule. In the course of the debate Sir Leslie Scott, Conservative, Liverpool, moved for the incorporation in it of the Canadian statute forbidding a strike or lockout in any essential industry until the dispute has been investigated by a committee of inquiry.

The proposal was opposed by J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas and other Labor representatives as a vain attempt to introduce conciliation into a purely coercive measure.

The Minister of Labor, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, however, took up the proposal and, while finding it inappropriate for inclusion in the bill itself, promised a committee of inquiry to devise improvements in the existing conciliation machinery. The committee, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, will be appointed forthwith, and is regarded with much interest as an eleven-hour endeavor to explore the trade union bill which might then become merely a last resource in cases where milder methods proved inadequate.

Mr. Thomas said that Labor would not co-operate, in view of the iniquity of the Trade Union Bill itself.

Nevertheless further developments are expected, since the proposal attempts to meet the Liberal opposition's main criticism, which is that this measure stirs up too much class feeling ever to become practically operative.

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RADIO

A. C. OPERATED
FILAMENT SET
IS DESCRIBEDReceiver Uses New Tubes,
Eliminating Use of an
"A" Battery

The following article by Arthur H. Lynch is a discussion of the new A. C. tube applied to a standard tuned R. F. circuit. This is the first time that the filament of a vacuum tube has been operated from the power line.

The problem of the lamp socket receiver is by no means a new one. It has long been recognized by leaders in radio design as a means of bringing radio up to that point of service which most of us have come to demand from any other household commodity. The modern electric washing machine, refrigerator and the electric iron have long since passed the experimental stage. They are taken more as a matter of fact than as marvels, though when they were introduced a certain amount of awe was apparent.

The lamp socket operated receiver is the logical receiver for use where either alternating or direct current is available. There will, however, always be and there always should be a very large number of battery operated receivers. It is not the purpose of this article to condemn without a hearing one of the greatest agencies for the advancement of knowledge, the greater appreciation of music and spreading of untold entertainment, and the battery operated receiver is just that.

It seems to us that there is a lot of misapprehension concerning the abolition of batteries, particularly the storage or A battery. Much of the talk about acid being spilled on the Oriental rugs or ruining ladies' evening clothes or such like is to be discounted. Our storage battery has been on the job for nearly two years, and in all that time it has been housed in an out of way corner of the cabinet.

The water has been replenished not more than three, or at the most four, times, and the battery in our car has required considerably more attention, though none of our friends consider the car obsolete because it is not equipped with a battery eliminator. And as far as operation from the light socket is concerned, we have that very thing; we have seen few better receivers. In this matter we may well list the various methods now available for light socket operation in the order of their present popularity. The order will no doubt be materially changed before long, but that is not part of our thought for today.

1. A battery, trickle charger, electric switch and B eliminator.
2. Standard charger, filter box and B eliminator.
3. Series filaments supplied by the rectified current from a specially designed B eliminator.
4. Heater tubes and B eliminator.
5. Oxide coated filament tubes and B eliminator.

The last mentioned system above is the one which is to occupy our attention for the time being. It is a very practical system and has been worked out to a point where most remarkable results have been obtained. It leaves little to be desired and it is flexible enough to permit its application to practically any type of radio, from the simple experimental work done with the system, however, has been done with the conventional two-stage tuned radio-frequency circuit of the grid suppression type, with either two or three stages of audio amplification, depending on whether transformer- or resistance-coupling was used. The receiver we shall consider is of the latter type.

This receiver is designed for use in connection with five of the new Arnor tubes, which are of the UX171. The filaments of the first five tubes are supplied with raw alternating current from a special transformer. Each of these tubes draws approximately two amperes, and the voltage from the special transformer is approximately one volt. The filament of the power tube is supplied with current from a winding on the special B eliminator, which, with the filament lighting transformer, is made up in a single unit, called the Mayallian A. C. driver.

The power from the light socket is fed into the primaries of the two transformers, which are in parallel. One transformer is provided with a secondary consisting of comparatively few turns of very heavy wire which delivers the low voltage and high amperage for the filaments of the radio-frequency, detector and first two audio tubes. The second transformer is provided with two split secondaries, tapped in the center. One is used to supply the filament current for the power tube, and the other is for the high voltage plate supply. The best of performance was this receiver has been found to require between 200 and 250 volts, and the ordinary B eliminator will not deliver so high a voltage. The filter system, too, is and must be of the type which will stand the high voltage without burning out the condensers. This has been found to be one of the gravest sources of trouble in the commercial receivers designed to operate from the light socket and put on the market last year.

The transformer which has been designed to supply the filament current for the first five tubes has a very large safety factor and will function with six or seven tubes without heating up. Of course, no trouble is experienced because of the heating of the transformer which heats the filament of the last tube and supplies the B voltage, because the drain upon it is not sufficient at any time to cause heating.

The driver unit has been designed in a manner which permits the running of the smallest number of leads from it to the receiver itself.

across the resistors. The values of the resistors are given in the parts list.

Some engineers, commenting on the applications possible with this new type tube, for which much credit is due B. P. Mayall, maintained that it would work only with transformer-coupled audio; others maintained that it could not be employed in circuits in which there was any regeneration. It can be employed in almost any kind of circuit, and its application to most is not a very difficult matter. A circuit, similar in many ways to that which is described here, is now in use in the Arnor and other commercial receivers which will employ this tube this year.

Then, too, by having the driver unit entirely separated from the receiver itself, it is a very simple matter to locate trouble in either. How-

ever, it should be pointed out right here that trouble is hardly likely to occur if quality products are employed and care is brought to bear in their assembly.

From a comparison of the photographs, the diagrams and consultation of the parts list all the information necessary for the building of the receiver may be had.

PARTS LIST FOR THE RX

One Mayallian driver unit, type RX1.
One Arnor rectifier tube, type BH.
Five Arnor one-volt two-ampere tubes.

Complete Receiver



One CoCo type J71 or Cunningham CX471 or RCA CX171 power tube.
One Mayallian tone filter.

Parts
T1 Cardwell antenna coupler.
T2, 3 Cardwell T. R. F. transformers.
C1 Cardwell .00035 variable condenser.
C2, 3 Cardwell dual .00035 mfd. variable condenser, type 2171.
R1, 2, 3 Mayallian 1 mfd. bypass condensers.
C4, 5, 6 Mayallian .01 mfd. fixed condensers.
C7, 8 Mayallian 1 mfd. bypass condensers.
C9, 10 Mayallian .5 mfd. bypass condensers.
R4, 5, 6 Lynch plate resistors, type C.
R7, 8, 9 Lynch type P, heavy duty wire-wound resistor, 5000 ohms.
R10, Lynch type P, heavy duty wire-wound resistor, 2500 ohms.
R11, 12, 13 Lynch non-inductive grid suppressors, with mounts, 1000 ohms.
R14, Carter wire-wound potentiometer, 400 ohms.
Also three Lynch double mounts for holding the resistors R1 to 6.
Six Eby sockets.

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COMMERCIAL STATUS

Glenn H. Browning, co-inventor with Dr. Frederick H. Drake of the Browning-Drake transformer, announces that from now on his commercial activities will be devoted entirely to the Browning-Drake Corporation, of which he is president. This will be independent of his regular research work which he will carry on in his own private laboratory.

The National Company, as licensee under Browning-Drake, have been dividing time with the corporation on Mr. Browning's service, but a continued expansion of the corporation business has forced the severance of this other connection. Frederick H. Drake, who is a consulting engineer to the Browning-Drake organization, is leaving for a year's work with the Radio-Frequency Laboratories in New York. It is understood that a major part of the National Company's consulting work will be handled by James Millen.

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AID OF LIGHTING
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RADIO SOUGHTProgressive Concerns to Cut
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Even Line Pressure

CHICAGO, June 16.—That the more progressive public service lighting companies of the United States have established divisions charged with bringing about for the radio user a freedom from electrical noises

caused by power lines as well as uniform maintenance of pressure in the power supply lines, to the end that radio owners may receive the most efficient service possible, was reported by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith of New York City, secretary of the Institute of Radio Engineers, in his address yesterday at the annual convention of the Radio Manufacturers' Association being held here.

In private session, 500 engineers and many more manufacturers, distributors and dealers met to agree upon the standardization of design

dents elected were T. K. Webster of Chicago; J. B. Hawley of St. Charles, Ill.; and V. W. Collamore of Philadelphia. D. MacGregor of Chicago was elected treasurer. Directors chosen for a three-year term were Mr. Haugh, retiring president; Maj. H. H. Frost of New York City; and A. J. Carter of Chicago. Those elected for two-year terms were H. T. Melhuish of New York City; H. B. Richmond of Cambridge, Mass.; Alexander Eisenmann of Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. E. Parker of Chicago, L. G. Baldwin of Cleveland, H. C. Foster of Chicago and W. L. Jacoby of Chicago.

Directors elected for one-year terms were P. C. Lenz Jr. of Chicago, C. D. Boyd of Chicago, Lester E. Noble of Buffalo, L. K. Marshall of Cambridge, Mass.; Morris Marshall of Springfield, Mass.; Ronald Webster of North Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Ward of Bay City, Mich.; and William Sparks of Jackson, Mich.

Included in equipment presented at the show which filled the spacious exposition hall in the new Stevens Hotel was a combined wood and paper diaphragm for a cone speaker designed accurately to reproduce deep low tones and medium and high ones. Combining wood and paper enables the 14-inch two-element diaphragm to cover a greater range of sound than an ordinary cone speaker, 24 inches in diameter, it was claimed by the manufacturer.

A dry, metallic, rectifying replacement unit, a single disc, designed to replace rectifying bulbs and thus eliminate acids, liquids, or bulbs in chargers or eliminators, was shown. An illuminated control, with lighted

practice and terminology. Indications are strong that "certain questionable technical practices" will now suddenly lose favor even in those quarters where they seem to have been approved in the past, was a report officially brought out of this meeting.

Though technical education of the average man has made considerable progress in electrical subjects since radio appeared six years ago, he is still confused by much that he reads about radio and there has been no general acceptance of key terms, it was brought out. An example used was that folks discuss radio in terms of wavelengths, whereas engineers and other technical men refer to wave bands in terms of kilocycles. That the public use the kilocycle in preference was urged.

Harold J. Wrape, president of the Federate Radio Trade Association, reported that from a small sectional group in 1926 this organization now constitutes many local trade associations of radio dealers and jobbers. This central co-ordinating body studies radio legislation as it affects the industry, Mr. Wrape told. He said it acts as a clearing house

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to disseminate facts to the industry; studies and recommends standard trade practices and policies; opposes misrepresentation in advertising and exaggeration and uses its influence to discourage publicity unfavorable to the industry; encourages radio improvements; helps promote local radio exhibitions; studies radio interference; provides an arbitration board for the industry; studies and encourages "the right attitude toward employees"; and conducts a credit committee service to study time payment sales methods.

C. C. Colby, president of the Samson Electric Company, Capton, Mass., was elected president of the Radio Manufacturers' Association to succeed A. T. Haugh, general manager of the United Radio Corporation, Rochester, N. Y. Regional vice-pres-

idents elected were T. K. Webster of Chicago; J. B. Hawley of St. Charles, Ill.; and V. W. Collamore of Philadelphia. D. MacGregor of Chicago was elected treasurer. Directors chosen for a three-year term were Mr. Haugh, retiring president; Maj. H. H. Frost of New York City; and A. J. Carter of Chicago. Those elected for two-year terms were H. T. Melhuish of New York City; H. B. Richmond of Cambridge, Mass.; Alexander Eisenmann of Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. E. Parker of Chicago, L. G. Baldwin of Cleveland, H. C. Foster of Chicago and W. L. Jacoby of Chicago.

Directors elected for one-year terms were P. C. Lenz Jr. of Chicago, C. D. Boyd of Chicago, Lester E. Noble of Buffalo, L. K. Marshall of Cambridge, Mass.; Morris Marshall of Springfield, Mass.; Ronald Webster of North Chicago, Ill.; F. B. Ward of Bay City, Mich.; and William Sparks of Jackson, Mich.

Included in equipment presented at the show which filled the spacious exposition hall in the new Stevens Hotel was a combined wood and paper diaphragm for a cone speaker designed accurately to reproduce deep low tones and medium and high ones. Combining wood and paper enables the 14-inch two-element diaphragm to cover a greater range of sound than an ordinary cone speaker, 24 inches in diameter, it was claimed by the manufacturer.

A dry, metallic, rectifying replacement unit, a single disc, designed to replace rectifying bulbs and thus eliminate acids, liquids, or bulbs in chargers or eliminators, was shown. An illuminated control, with lighted

practice and terminology. Indications are strong that "certain questionable technical practices" will now suddenly lose favor even in those quarters where they seem to have been approved in the past, was a report officially brought out of this meeting.

Though technical education of the average man has made considerable progress in electrical subjects since radio appeared six years ago, he is still confused by much that he reads about radio and there has been no general acceptance of key terms, it was brought out. An example used was that folks discuss radio in terms of wavelengths, whereas engineers and other technical men refer to wave bands in terms of kilocycles. That the public use the kilocycle in preference was urged.

Harold J. Wrape, president of the Federate Radio Trade Association, reported that from a small sectional group in 1926 this organization now constitutes many local trade associations of radio dealers and jobbers. This central co-ordinating body studies radio legislation as it affects the industry, Mr. Wrape told. He said it acts as a clearing house

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Have Arrived
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The Christian Science
Monitor
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Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (1240)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Brown's Chauve Souris orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—Baseball scores, financial summary.
7:10 p. m.—The Nighthawks.
7:40 p. m.—The Three Brothers in "Erotherly Love."
8:10 p. m.—To be announced.
8:45 p. m.—Violet Strachan and David Ferrier, bagpipers.
9:10 p. m.—Howard Harrington, tenor.
9:20 p. m.—To be announced.
9:40 p. m.—Billy Moran and Harry Humrill.
10 p. m.—Variety hour, direct from Lew's State Theater.
WBZA and WWS, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (1080)
6 p. m.—Baseball; organ recital by Louis Wain.
6:30 p. m.—Don Ramsay's Radio Rodeo.
7:00 p. m.—Baseball; Hotel Stiller ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Correct time; the Kerstone Four.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)
4:30 p. m.—The Graceland.
5:30 p. m.—Longines time; Hotel Astor.
6:30 p. m.—Hiram A. Goldman and his violin students.
7:30 p. m.—Positions without report.
8:30 p. m.—Baseball market and business news.
9:30 p. m.—WEEI, Waldorf-Astoria orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Newspaper.
11:30 p. m.—Adele Braham, coloratura soprano and composer, assisted by Ethel Hobart, pianist, and Mildred Goodwin, pianist and accompanist.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls Quintette with the Dutch Boy.
1:30 p. m.—WEEI, correct time; Cluquet Club.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI, Silvertown Cord orchestra with the Silver Masked Tenor and Silvertone Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—Radio forecast.
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CHARLESTOWN IS READY FOR GALA HOLIDAY

Parade, Dinners, and Other
Features on Bunker Hill
Day Program

With patriotic dinners, public speaking, a street parade through the streets of Charlestown and the touching off at midnight of a mammoth bonfire in the Sullivan Square playground, the 154th anniversary of the first battle for American independence will be ushered in tonight. Tomorrow morning bells will ring and the guns of United States ships in the Charlestown Navy yard will announce the day's celebration. Festivities, The Memphis, the cruiser which brought Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from France to the United States, is at the navy yard to take part in the day's activities.

The Roxbury Historical Society held its annual public exercises in honor of Joseph Warren last night in Joseph Warren Square, Roxbury. David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts, and John C. Hull, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, were the leading speakers in the Church of the New Jerusalem in Joseph Warren Square following the decoration of the statue of the Revolutionary War general.

The Rev. Charles L. Page served as chaplain throughout the exercises and trumpet solos played by Miss Helen Hancock gave the musical selections a martial air. Walter R. Maine, president of the Roxbury Historical Society, presided over the exercises and introduced the speakers. Sherwin L. Cook is secretary of the society and Harry C. Byrne, chairman of the executive committee.

About 500 members of the society and citizens attended the meeting where both Senator Walsh and Speaker Hull spoke of the career of Joseph Warren and the significance of the American Revolution. Abraham Lincoln Post, Veterans of the World War, will hold its annual celebration tonight in Memorial Hall, Green Street, with members of the American Revolution.

The first banquet of the Bunker Hill Bicentennial Club will be held this evening in its quarters, 213 Main Street, Charlestown, where Francis Prescott, chairman of the Republican State Committee, a descendant of Col. William Prescott, who was in command at Bunker Hill, will be the leading speaker. The Governor, Mayor, and other citizens in official life have been invited to attend and to speak.

Municipal Celebration Plans
Plans for the official municipal celebration of Bunker Hill Day in Charlestown were announced yesterday by George H. Johnson, director of public celebrations of the city of Boston. Beginning this evening, when the annual "Night Before Bonnet" will be held in the Charlestown Navy Yard, the celebration is expected to attract thousands to Charlestown both as spectators and as invited guests.

For the dinner tonight, of which John F. O'Brien is chairman, 1000 invitations have been issued. Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Brien, commander of the twenty-seventh division, U. S. A., during the World War, and George B. Farnum, assistant United States Attorney-General, are two of the list of speakers promised for that occasion. A large orchestra is to furnish music and vaudeville acts will provide entertainment from 7:30 in the evening until 10:30.

The banquet will end at 11:30 when a parade will be formed outside the armory and the line of march will be through Bunker Hill Street to Main Street, the Sullivan Square playgrounds, where the annual bonfire will be touched off at midnight.

Pilgrimage to Monument
Members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association will make their annual pilgrimage to the monument tomorrow morning, meeting there at 10 o'clock. The annual meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held at Wilder Hall, 9 Ashburton Place, at 11:30. The secretary will read a paper on the "Knox Trail of 1776 and the Boston to Albany Road," illustrated by lantern slides. A buffet luncheon will be served.

The children's committee, headed by Charles H. Castor and Mrs. Adelaide English, will conduct a doll-carriage parade around Monument Square at 9:30 in the morning, for which suitable prizes are offered. Games for the younger children, with prizes to the winners, will be held on the monument grounds, a band concert will be given from 9:30 to 11 by the Sullivan Square Juvenile Band, and 7000 bricks of ice cream and lollipops will be distributed at the Charlestown High School to all children 12 years of age or younger. A large committee of mothers has volunteered to look after the children.

William J. Hennessy, chief marshal, and John J. O'Connell, chief of staff, with the assistance of Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols and Congressmen John J. Douglas, Representative in Congress, have completed a roster for the parade of 5000 marchers, including the thirteenth infantry, U. S. A., from Camp Devens; Ninth coast artillery, U. S. A., from Fort Mifflin, Pa.; United States Marine Corps, United States Army, from the battleship Utah, three destroyers and submarines, units from the 154th Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, 372d Infantry, 101st Cavalry, and other units. Large delegations from all veteran organizations and their auxiliaries, together with Gold Star mothers and disabled veterans; twelve organizations of cadets and Boy Scouts, Charlestown veterans' firemen, Boston Fire Department, and other organizations, Bunker Hill Republican Club, Boston Lodge of Moose, decorated automobiles and floats.

The route of the parade, which will start at 2 p. m. sharp, follows: Starting from the corner of Winthrop Street and Monument Square,

Monument Square South, Monument Square East, Bartlett Street, Elm, Bunker Hill, Chelsea, Tremont, Prospect, Chelsea, City Square, Harvard Street, Washington, Union, Main, Mishawum, Rutherford Avenue, Cambridge Street, Sever, High, Main, Bunker Hill, Elm, High, Monument Avenue, Warren Street, Winthrop and Adams. The parade will be reviewed by the invited guests at the Knights of Columbus clubhouse on High Street and by the chief marshal and staff on Adams Street.

At 4:30 p. m. at the Bunker Hill Monument the National Equal Rights League will hold exercises to commemorate the deeds of Negro soldiers who served at the battle of Bunker Hill. The Rev. C. C. Somerville of Cambridge will preside and Prof. Noel Thomas of Washington will be the chief speaker.

In the evening from 8 to 10 p. m. there will be band concerts on the Bunker Hill monument grounds; Charlestown Heights; Washington Street Playground, Hayes Square and at the corner of Parker and Cambridge Streets.

Left to Right—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, U. S. N.; Governor Fuller, Miss Letitia Humphries, Capt. Halsey Powell, U. S. N.; Mrs. Susan Carson, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy; Vice-Admiral Guy M. Burrage, U. S. N., and Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, U. S. A.

ROCKEFELLER GIVES \$100,000 TO SCHOOL

Aids Newton Theological Institute Fund

A gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Newton Theological Institute, Newton Centre, Mass., is announced by Everett A. Greene, treasurer of the institute. The gift is the second of a series of \$100,000 gifts to the century-old Baptist school that has been made within a week, a similar pledge from the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention having been announced by President Everett C. Herick at the close of the institute's graduation exercises.

Mr. Rockefeller's pledge states that the gift is to be used for the "promotion of the cash contributions of other donors." Full payment, therefore, depends upon the subscription of the remainder of the \$100,000 sought in the campaign. But partial payments may be made from time to time on the basis of \$1 for every other \$9 subscribed. The terms of the gift thus duplicate exactly those of the earlier \$100,000 pledge by the Board of Education.

Other subscriptions to date, it was announced, total approximately \$117,000. Assuming the final subscription of the entire \$100,000, the total now reached is approximately \$217,000, or slightly less than one-third of the amount sought. It is planned to continue campaign activity throughout the remainder of this year.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE ASKED BY EMPLOYEES

Discussion of working conditions, salary and service in railway mail, at the closing session of the annual meeting of the American Railway Mail Association, at the American House last evening, resulted in the passage of resolutions calling for improvement of the local service and plans to increase the welfare of employees.

Electing by mail ballot the following officers were installed: Leonard A. Lane, Chester, Vt., president; Warren W. Stewart, Brooklyn, vice-president; Roy M. Kennard, Bangor, Me., secretary and treasurer; H. F. French, Wollaston, W. V. Brown, Waltham, W. W. Stone and Loyal J. Cooper, both of Norwalk, Conn., delegates to the national convention with the president and vice-president. The national convention will be held in Boston, beginning Sept. 6, with headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

ELIOT LODGE HOLDS PAST MASTERS' NIGHT

Eliot Lodge, A. F. and A. M., held a Past Masters' night at the Masonic Apartments, Jamaica Plain, last night, during the course of which Fred Seaver, who is now the Senior Past Master of the lodge, officiated as Worshipful Master. Just 50 years ago Mr. Seaver concluded his term as presiding Master of that lodge and his work last evening after a lapse of half a century was noticeably accurate.

Two of the other Past Masters that took part were father and son, Frank L. Gibson, who was Master in 1900 to 1902 and Lester H. Gibson, who was Master in 1920 and 1921. The third degree was exemplified with every station occupied by a Past Master. Dinner preceded the ceremonies.

**NEW TRAFFIC RULES
PUT INTO OPERATION**
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—Drastic changes in the rules regulating traffic and in parking restrictions went into effect this morning after a three-day trial period. The new rules, which were directed by the state highway department, are as follows: The new rules directing signs on the streets affected.

Maine's New Hotel, the Eastland, Opens With Ceremony at Portland

Fleet of Airplanes Hovers Over the \$2,000,000 Structure as Gov. Ralph O. Brewster and Others Take Part in the Exercises

PORTLAND, Me., June 16 (Special).—With airplanes circling overhead, with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, with United States Army air service officers as escorts, with Graham MacNamee as announcer, with crowds lining the sidewalks and all Portland watching the airplanes, either from the house tops or the streets, the new \$2,000,000 hotel, the Eastland, was opened to the public Wednesday evening.

The occasion was an unusual one for never in the history of Maine has there been staged such a hotel opening. It is said there is nothing like the Eastland in northern New England.

At 6 o'clock Wednesday evening the army fliers arrived over the Eastland, at which time the doors were opened to the public and a sham battle was staged with the fliers forming in various military groups, while bombs and daylight fireworks dropped from the planes, making a most spectacular and dramatic background for the opening of the doors of this new hostelry.

Covers for the banquet were laid in the ballroom and a large party was present although the greater number were surging through the rooms

and crowded on the sidewalks, eager to get a glimpse of the beautifully decorated rooms, while the lobbies, foyers and retiring rooms were filled to their capacity.

Those who could reach the sun parlor watched the fliers drop the key to the Eastland into Portland Harbor, thus leaving the new hotel open day and night to the public. Henry P. Rines, president of the Congress Square Hotel Company, owners of the Eastland, had issued an invitation to everyone to attend the inauguration of this hotel, and from the crowds on High Street and in the vicinity of the hotel on Cumberland Avenue and Deering Street, it looked as if everyone took advantage of this opportunity.

The banquet program included numbers by the Portland Men's Singing Club, an organization well known throughout New England, and Dick Lewis' Society. Players furnished music for the dancing and the dinner.

The toastmaster was the Rev. Henry Stiles Bradley of the State Street Baptist Church, who presided among the speakers were Governor Brewster, Mr. MacNamee, Hiram W. Ricker, dean of the Maine hotel men, and Philip J. Deering, chairman of the City Council.

Liveliest Atmosphere
A most artistic atmosphere has been produced in all of the rooms. The Spanish patio with its brilliantly colored canopies, the Danish tea room, the Spanish hall and banquet room, the Egyptian room, and other rooms are beautifully and carefully arranged as to every detail. The Spanish ballroom is to be used entirely for major events—balls, banquets and receptions—and here is to be found the only wooden floor in this hotel, it being especially for dancing.

The mezzanine floor is to be used as a lounge room, and there are ladies' rest rooms, ladies' hairdressing rooms and the hotel company's offices. The Danish room has the atmosphere of an old Danish Inn and is a copy of the old Ribe restaurant in Denmark at Ribe.

The panel decorations in the Egyptian room tell a story of the old Egyptian days. From the sun parlor there is a wonderful view of the White Mountains, and as far as the eye can reach there is a matchless panorama of sea and sky, an emerald-studded bay, attractive homes, spired churches, and coves and inlets.

In the basement there is a grill room called the Sunrise Gateway, with a barber shop and men's checking room.

The apartments themselves are remarkable for the way in which every available inch of space has been utilized and are one of the largest or the small apartments, with baths, kitchenettes, beautiful old Colonial furniture, telephone service, radio service, in fact, everything that one could ask for.

People all over Maine are proud of the Eastland, of its metropolitan atmosphere, of the thoroughness with which it has been built, and of the enterprise of the management in giving this expression to their faith in Portland and in Maine. It is said to have done more to stimulate business and make business men hopeful of the future than any one thing accomplished in Portland in the past year.

The manager, Franklin K. Pierce, was a former Boston man, and was with the Hotel Vendome for many years, and is well known throughout the New England states.

**CUSTOMS CLERK
TAKES OVER OFFICE**
Thomas P. Harrison, an entry clerk in the United States Customs House, today became chief entry clerk of the entry division when he took the oath of office before the collector of the Port, W. W. Lufkin. This position was held for many years by William Morris, who has reached the retirement age, but who

will continue in the service in another capacity.

Mr. Harrison has been in the customs service since 1911 when he was appointed assistant appraiser by President Harding. He was later transferred to Collector Lufkin's office as entry clerk, a position which he held until today. Mr. Harrison was a former Boston newspaper man and was the local representative of the New York Sun for many years. During the World War he served as a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and for some time was acting commandant for the district comprising the northeastern coast of Maine with headquarters at Machias.

EMPLOYMENT IS IMPROVING

Conditions Are Better in
New England, Reports
U. S. Service

Reports from some sections of the New England States, for the month of May, indicated a slight improvement in industrial employment conditions according to the United States employment service.

Maine—A decided improvement in industrial employment conditions was reported from several sections of the State during the month of May. The State's employment conditions continued to improve in the textile and shoe industries in some cities, these plants in other localities resumed full-time operations or increased their working quotas. Increased activity in building was noted in some cities, the supply of artisans in all centers being more than adequate for the demand. Farm labor conditions are satisfactory throughout the State, with an increase in the demand for this help reported from many sections.

New Hampshire—Continued improvement in industrial employment conditions, with a corresponding increase in employment, was reported from many parts of the State during May. Part-time schedules obtain in the textile mills and shoe factories in some centers, while in other cities these plants resumed full-time operations during the month. Increased activity in building provided work for many of the State's craftsmen throughout the State with a plentiful supply available. Farm-labor conditions are generally satisfactory.

Vermont—Continued improvement in the industrial employment situation was reported from many sections of the State during May. While part-time schedules obtain in the textile mills in some sections, the working quotas were increased in certain cases. Work was started during the month on a number of new building projects and building trades men are generally well employed. Reports from all centers except one indicated a plentiful supply of farm help.

Massachusetts—Increased employment in the shoe industry was noted in certain parts of the State during May. While part-time operations obtained in this industry in some sections, factories in other localities resumed full-time operations. Part-time schedules continued in the jewelry, textile, metal working and building industries in various centers. A general surplus of clerical workers exists throughout the State. Increased activity in building construction was noted in some cities, while other reports indicated a slackening. Farm help in plentiful.

Rhode Island—Part-time schedules continued in the textile, jewelry and building industries during May, resulting in a general surplus of labor throughout the State. A slackening in building was noted in some centers. An increase in the demand for farm help was reported, with the supply in all communities adequate for the demand.

Connecticut—A slight decrease in employment was reported from some parts of the State during May. Part-time schedules obtain in the textile industry in certain centers. A shortage of skilled artisans in the jewelry, textile, metal working and building industries was noted in one city. Increased activity in building provides work for an additional number of craftsmen, with the supply in all communities adequate for the demand. An increase in the demand for farm help was reported from several sections of the State, with a plentiful supply available in most localities.

**AVIATORS DEMANDING
BETTER WEATHER DATA**
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON.—The importance and value of long range weather forecasting was illustrated by the trans-Atlantic non-stop flight of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, according to a statement issued by the Navy Department. Knowledge of weather conditions along the Atlantic during the flight, it is pointed out, had a profound influence upon its success. Without satisfactory advance advice, it was stated, the airman would have found success "far more difficult to achieve."

Pointing out that aeronautical organizations and aviators are demanding better and more frequent aerological advice, which will inform them the type of weather they will encounter on long flights, the statement said that it is "well recognized that future progress in aviation must be accompanied by similar developments in the science of aerology."

The Bureau of Aeronautics of the navy last year started a two-year post graduate course in aerology at the post graduate school of the academy.

GASOLINE PRICE REDUCED
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A cut of two cents a gallon in gasoline in the Philadelphia district is announced by the Atlantic Refining Company, Sun Company and Pure Oil Company. Service station prices are 15 cents a gallon and the tank wagon price 13 cents.

TO PATROL ALL LAKES
Capt. Charles T. Beaupre, executive officer of the uniformed branch of the state police, today issued orders to troop commanders to have all lakes and ponds where there are summer camps thoroughly patrolled this summer.

studies at the school. The former three were ordained yesterday by Bishop Charles L. Slattery.

The commencement exercises were concluded with a sermon delivered by the Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, Boston. Annual service will be held this afternoon with a sermon by the Very Rev. Philemon F. Sturges, dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

CONTESTS URGED BETWEEN FLIERS

Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, in charge of aeronautics, speaking at the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday to several men interested commercially and officially in the development of aviation, urged action to bring about competition in New England among the owners of light airplanes or the pilots of light airplanes by means of races, contests and endurance tests. He particularly urged such a program for the Boston, Quincy, Worcester, and Hartford airports.

Harking back to Charles J. Glidden, who did much to develop public appreciation of the automobile by long-distance tours and competitive races, Mr. Warner said: "In a day when roads were poor and service facilities negligible, the private owners of automobiles met together and competed in reliability, accuracy and efficiency tests of their cars. In the same way, the aviation competition is encouraged and assisted by the Government, and it is responsible for the greatest part of English non-military flying."

Mr. Warner also said that he had been in recent consultation with Porter Adams, president of the National Aeronautic Association, and that Mr. Adams was in thorough accord with him in believing that such competitive events would do much to develop aeronautics in the United States.

Those present at the conference in the Chamber of Commerce building included Theodore G. Holcombe, president of the Boston Chapter of the National Aeronautic Association; John F. Hughes, president of the Air Service of New England, and William N. Bumps and R. E. Gregg of the Harvard Flying Club.

WOULD MAKE LIQUOR ADVERTISING ILLEGAL

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—That all forms of liquor advertising should be made illegal in Manitoba was the substance of a resolution passed at the first annual meeting of the Women's Missionary Society, of the United Church of Canada, which was held in Winnipeg. The government of Manitoba was urged in the resolution to "take such action as will effectively rid this province of a practice which is offensive to many of our citizens, and injurious to the mental attitude of our young people."

The proposed beer referendum also was discussed, and the society went on record as being opposed to the extension of the present facilities of the sale of liquor. All the members were urged to vote against the proposal to make beer more easily purchasable.

**COMMUNITY-OWNED
STATION PROPOSED**
AUGUSTA, Me., June 16 (AP).—A community-owned and operated gasoline filling station for this city is proposed by the local Chamber of Commerce, unless there is a reduction in the present high prices. This decision was made at a meeting of the organization held yesterday at the City Hall.

Letters are being sent to all residents who carry on distribution in this district and a reasonable length of time will be allowed for them to answer or act. Present prices in this city average 25 cents per gallon as compared with a variety of prices of 15 cents to 22 cents in other parts of the State.

**WEST POINT CADETS
ARE AT FORT WRIGHT**
NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (AP).—Aboard the army mine planter Baird, Capt. H. F. Bultman, commanding, 131 cadets of the first class of the United States Military Academy at West Point, arrived yesterday at Fort H. G. Wright at Fishers Island for a week of practice. On June 22, they will go to Mitchell Field for a week of instruction in aviation and will be a group of 130 cadets, now at Mitchell Field, will come to Fort Wright. Both groups will return to West Point on June 28.

Through the courtesy of the navy a trip to the submarine base has been arranged for June 21, while on June 24 the coast guard will provide boats to enable the cadets to witness the Yale-Harvard regatta.

OPTION OBTAINED FOR AIRPORT SITE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—An option for the purchase of 200 acres for the Springfield Longmeadow has been acquired by the citizens' airport committee and turned over to Mayor Parker, who previously held an option on a tract in East Longmeadow for the same purpose.

Early action by the city is urged by the committee, in order that all necessary arrangements may be made before the options expire. Late legislation is necessary in order that the city may have the tract, as they are outside its corporate limits. The option on the Longmeadow site will expire Jan. 1, 1929.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL EXERCISES ARE HELD

Commencement exercises of the Episcopal Theological School were held this morning in the Saint John's Memorial Chapel on Brattle Street. Six men were handed their degrees by Bishop Lawrence of the diocese of Massachusetts after they had filed in academic procession before the faculty and trustees of the school.

Those receiving degrees were: Horace W. Donegan, John U. Harris, George D. Neal, Harper R. Shaw, Robert M. Ward, and Luther L. Welser. The latter three of these men were ordained as deacons some time ago, and have been carrying on their side work in connection with their studies.

Has Many Classes
During this year Mr. Wilder has had classes in the Harvard School

WOMAN DRY LAW AGENT TO HAVE HONOLULU POST

Record of Mrs. Eastbrook
in Boston Leads to Work
in New Field

One, Miss Estabrook of Boston, one of two women federal prohibition inspectors in the United States, has been transferred to Honolulu at the request of John T. Barrett, federal prohibition administrator at that point. She left Boston Sunday for the Pacific coast and will sail on Saturday from San Francisco for her new post. The other woman federal prohibition inspector, Mrs. Walter Brigham, also is located in Boston.

Mrs. Estabrook was appointed as a federal prohibition inspector in March, 1922. Her special work has been the investigation of requests for permits to sell intoxicating beverages, and the renewals of such permits, reporting violations of the prohibition laws for the revocation of such permits, and for prosecution in state and federal courts.

This work has sometimes involved standing guard for hours over a load of confiscated liquor until it should be unloaded by federal authorities and placed in safe keeping. This has required more vigilance than appears on the surface, for the rum-runners have resorted to many ingenious devices to regain their goods. To Mrs. Estabrook's credit it may be stated that no such escape ever was made while she was on guard.

Diplomatic Methods Used
Although engaged in the faithful prosecution of her task, it is said of Mrs. Estabrook that her tactfulness called forth the respect and regard of those whose convictions she obtained. "I am sorry, but I had to do it; it is the law," she would say to them, and they would shake hands on it. Mrs. Estabrook is a native of Pierrefort, N. Y., but was brought up in Lowell, Mass., where she attended the public schools afterward studied law at the University of Arizona, and took a course at Sherman Institute, California.

From 1912 to 1918 she was in the United States Indian Service doing field and institutional work in California, Arizona, Nevada, Washington State, and Oregon. Traveling on horse and mule she traversed the reservations investigating home conditions, teaching sanitation, and proper care of children, making recommendations for annuities and rations. At Tucson, Ariz., she was made a deputy sheriff.

Indian service is truly intensive social work. Mrs. Estabrook states in Tucson the field was practically a new one and in some respects she found the situation grave, but with the co-operation of local authorities and press things soon became normal. A bureau was established, a house was fully equipped for the purpose of teaching plain cooking, sewing, and the care of babies, and social affairs were held in it for the returned Indian students.

Helped in War Work
During the war Mrs. Estabrook had charge of work for women and girls in Boston. She was particularly active in the work of the Civil Control Administration in the field of the war. In Tucson she was practically a new one and in some respects she found the situation grave, but with the co-operation of local authorities and press things soon became normal. A bureau was established, a house was fully equipped for the purpose of teaching plain cooking, sewing, and the care of babies, and social affairs were held in it for the returned Indian students.

Later, when with the Civil Control Administration, New Haven, Conn., many cases of voluntary probation were carried by her, and in some instances family problems were turned over to her by the judges of the court when they considered it wise to have the offenders think of their adviser in a distinctly friendly way. This work was almost identical with that of the federal policeman, Mrs. Mildred C. Wilder, now with the women's bureau, Washington Police Department.

It is expected that Mrs. Estabrook will be equally successful in her new field and do much to increase respect for the prohibition laws and the intention of the United States to enforce them.

Soundless Keyboard Teaches Children How to Play Piano

Lincoln School Pupils Give Unusual Performance of
Their Skill on Device—Supervisor O'Shea
Commends System as Music Aid

At Charlestown, the Jackson School at Allston, the Shurtleff School in South Boston, the Lowell School in Jamaica Plain and the Phillips Brooks School in Dorchester. Previously he had studied the systems in use in the West and, for his own purposes, had arranged a new keyboard.

The work of the children was unusual. The pupils, sitting before the keyboard, which is locked in a frame and enclosed in a case, "played" with exact precision upon a totally soundless instrument. The keyboard has four full octaves, the white keys corrugated to their exact center, the black keys the customary size and shape. While the individual keys did not move, the keyboards themselves tilted down and up upon fulcrums placed at either end, gave the effect of moving keys, thereby providing for pupils a simple and conclusive way for the mastery of varying piano touches. The adjustment of the board forward or backward upon the tilt in fulcrums is the means by which finger strength is gradually cultivated.

Mr. Wilder's theory is that the corrugated keys compel the fingers to strike the exact center of the key, thus training the fingers to gauge key spacings and distances. The pupils, under his system, Mr. Wilder says, is able to practice anywhere at any time because the keyboard, being soundless, will not annoy anyone, and, being compactly built and of a total weight of seven pounds, is as easily carried as a violin.

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PRICE OF "GAS" HELD TOO HIGH

Maine Attorney-General Reports to Governor Results of His Inquiry

AUGUSTA, Me., June 16 (Special).—Gasoline ought not to cost in Maine any more than in Massachusetts, with the exception of our three cents tax," said the Attorney-General in his gasoline investigation report filed with Gov. Ralph O. Brewster yesterday.

The Attorney-General had made a survey of about 40 widely scattered communities and a test of gasoline for power and burning qualities. Many variations of retail prices were found ranging from 8 to 10 cents profit for dealers.

"While there are many suspicious circumstances, no direct evidence has as yet been found by this department to prove a conspiracy or unlawful agreement within the meaning of the statutes of this State," said the attorney-general. "Gasoline has been sold at a price declared by the Legislature to be a necessity under our profiteering statute, and we have no law applicable to the situation as it appears from the facts so far obtained. The violations of the law, if there are any violations, are evidently within the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission, as governed by acts of Congress."

It was reported here that the Federal Trade Commission is already in Maine making a thorough investigation. The Attorney-General said he believed that if a retailer in Massachusetts can make a fair profit with his retail price of 17 or 18 cents, the Maine dealer should make a reasonable profit at a price of 21 or 22, depending upon the section of the state in which he lives. A reduction to 20 cents has already been made in the yearling oil in eastern Maine and has been followed elsewhere to an increasing extent.

HARVARD HAS VIEW OF MOON'S ECLIPSE

Orange and Copper Colors Are Shown in Spectacle

Harvard Observatory got about 20 seconds' view of the total eclipse of the moon which took place yesterday morning. The observatory got its "peek" at the spectacle at 3:36. The earth's shadow extended two-thirds across the moon, which was orange and copper in hue. It was said that no observations of interest were obtained here. The results will not be worked up until next summer.

MORE ANTHRACITE SALES ARE URGED

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 16 (Special).—Failure of the coal merchants of New England to increase their tonnage of anthracite sold to the public in this section of the country was a subject that attracted considerable attention at yesterday's session of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers' Association. Attention of the dealers also was called to the expansion that is taking place in the use of fuel other than anthracite.

W. A. Clark of Boston, president of the association, brought this to the attention of the merchants and referred to the reports to the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessity

Chinese Woman Author Due to Be Entertained in Boston

Madame Wu Lien-teh, Poetess and Writer of "The Most Famous Beauty of China," Will Meet Prominent Artists—To Be Guest at Official Dinner

When Madame Wu Lien-teh, poetess and author of "The Most Famous Beauty of China," now in the United States for her first visit comes to Boston, June 25, she will be entertained at dinner by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau. Invited guests will include Governor and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Maj.-Gen. and Mrs. Clarence Edwards, high Masonic officials, representatives of the judiciary, municipal government and educational circles. The dinner will be given at the Hotel Statler.

Madame Wu is the wife of Dr. Wuh Lien-teh. He was two years Dr. Hsieh's senior at Cambridge University, England. Madame Wu is now a guest of Dr. Alfred S. Sze, Minister from China to the United States, and Madame Sze is at the Chinese Legation in Washington, having returned from Baltimore, Md., whither she went to be present at the graduation of her son, Dr. C. K. Wu from the graduate school of Johns Hopkins University.

Mme. Wu is making no public appearances during her stay in the United States, but because of her many contributions to Chinese poetry which have been translated into English her visit here is looked on by the literary world with unusual interest. At certain private gatherings some notable in the arts will have an opportunity to meet her, as they will in turn afford her opportunity to view some Occidental trends and individualities in contemporary letters.

Mme. Wu is a daughter of the late Mr. Hwang Nai-shing of Foochow, and comes of a long line of distinguished scholars. Her book "The Most Famous Beauty of China" is recognized as a classic of literary style as well as a historical document of more than ordinary value. Dr. Wu, who is not accompanying Mme. Wu on this trip, is a member of the Academy of Letters in China. Elaborate arrangements have been made by Dr. Hsieh, for the dinner to Madame Wu. Happily one of the Statler private dining rooms is done in a modern variation of the ancient traditional Chinese manner of

varies of Life, covering the coal year ending April 1, last, and showing that only 65 per cent of the domestic fuel consumed in Massachusetts was anthracite. The other 35 per cent was bituminous, briquettes, coke, oil, gas and electricity. Mr. Clark urged greater use of newspaper advertising.

QUINCY OPPOSE SERVICE CHARGE

Light Company's Move Is Called Unnecessary

Petition of the Quincy Electric Light and Power Company for the right to institute a service charge of 35 cents a month was opposed at a public hearing yesterday afternoon before the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities by the Quincy city government and private citizens. The company, through W. R. Peabody, its legal counsel, said that it was serving 30 per cent of its customers now without profit and if the charge is allowed the company will reduce its rate from 7 1/2 cents to 7 per kilowatt hour.

R. H. Stewart of Quincy took exception to the statement of Mr. Peabody that the service charge was necessary. Mr. Stewart asserted: "Any company that can pay a dividend of 36 per cent doesn't need to impose a service charge to secure additional revenue." William A. Bradford, speaking for the Quincy city government, felt that the company is retaliating because it recently cut its rate to 7 1/2 cents from 8, after, he said, it had been directed to cut its charges. Imposition of a service charge on the city government business, he said, would result in the taxpayers being forced to pay the charge twice, once for the city and once for their own property. State Representative Edward J. Sandford and Eugene R. Stone, former Mayor, opposed the charge, while Chester I. Campbell, member of the Executive Council, was recorded as against it.

MUSKOKA ASSEMBLY HONORS BOSTON MAN

Prof. Roy Davis, assistant dean of Boston University's College of Business Administration, has accepted the American vice-presidency of the "Muskoka Assembly," Lake Rousseau, Ontario, according to an announcement by Charles Sinclair Applegate, president of the assembly, who is in Boston for a few days on business connected with the project. The Muskoka Assembly is the name given to the patriotic movement being sponsored by prominent Canadians to interest Canadians in Canada and in the United States, and others, in the literary work which Canada is producing, and annually a distinguished group of literary men gather at the assembly. The assembly has become known as the literary summit of the Dominion and has achieved international fame as the rendezvous of Canadian writers, whether living at home or abroad.

RESEARCH FUND GIVEN TO PROF. L. C. GRATON

Louis C. Graton, professor of mining geology at Harvard University, has received an award of \$2000 from the Shaler Memorial fund, which was established in 1904 in mining, it has been announced at Harvard.

During 1927-28, the year of his sabbatical leave, Professor Graton will study rock and ore formation in Brazil, South Africa, and South India. The deepest mines in the world are to be found in these countries. He will be backed in his investigations by the Bureau of International Research.

decoration, and in this room the dinner, preserving intact the best aspects of formal dinners in China, will be served. It is expected that her son will accompany Madame Wu to Boston.

TRAINING OF CLUB LEADERS IS PLANNED

Junior Achievement Camp to Be Opened in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16 (Special).—More than 400 club members and leaders are expected to enroll for the fourth annual junior achievement training camp and leaders' institute from June 26 to July 2, inclusive, and the corps of managers and instructors is being enlarged to keep pace with the increase of camp membership.

Playground supervisors and directors from various cities and towns of the Northeast are coming for intensive training in junior achievement club methods. Officials of a number of summer camps also are enrolling. Boston, New York and Paterson, N. J., are among the cities participating in the training for the first time.

Classes will be organized for training in textiles, clothing, embroidery, leather work, electrical work, toolmaking, woodwork, read work, structural iron work and various other club methods. Officials of a number of specialists will come here for stated periods, in addition to the regular instructors.

B. U. GRADUATES RECEIVE HONORS

President Marsh Delivers Commencement Address to Large Class

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, delivered the commencement address at the graduation exercises of the Brookline High School held last evening in the new assembly hall of the school. Diplomas were awarded to the 246 graduates by the Rev. Abbot Peterson, chairman of the school committee. Prize awards were distributed by the head master, Winifred C. Akers.

The J. Murray Kay prizes for excellence in public speaking were won by Albert B. Forbes and Esther Graham; for the best historical essays, by Louise Barrett and Richard Summers, all members of the junior class. The William H. Lincoln medals

ally in the last 15 years, and is still growing fast. The naval service must be prepared for any call. This is its first requisite, national defense.

Rolling Downs Where Spot, Famous Shepherd Dog, Performed for Sheep Growers

Longbranch Farms, Bowdoinham, Me., Owned by W. B. Kendall, the Home of the Largest Flock of Cheviot Sheep in New England.

were presented by Judge Philip S. Parker, town moderator and ex-chairman of the board of selectmen, to the following seniors: For excellence in English, Hugh B. Cave; for excellence in French, Edna R. Goodrich; honorable mention, Beatrice Grosky; for excellence in Latin, Ruth Leventhal; for excellence in art, Lucena P. Lamb, honorable mention, Grace E. Scott; for excellence in physics, Joseph Levine; for excellence in mathematics, Arnold Adams, the last two being members of the junior class; and the literary work which Canada is producing, and annually a distinguished group of literary men gather at the assembly. The assembly has become known as the literary summit of the Dominion and has achieved international fame as the rendezvous of Canadian writers, whether living at home or abroad.

The Harvard cup, awarded annually to the boy excelling in sports, was awarded to Melvin S. Levinson by Richard C. Floyd, a member of the school committee. The Floyd cup, the gift of Mr. Floyd, awarded to the student doing the most for the school athletically and for scholastic ability was won by Morris Bronstein. The Letitia Bradburn Schick cup was presented by the donor, Mrs. Schick, to Helen M. Wingate for excellence in studies and athletics.

The Alfred D. Chandler prizes for freshmen essays were awarded by Mr. Akers to Leona Mose with honorable mention to Blanche Spencer. The John A. Cortin prize of \$50 for the best senior essay was won by Morris Bronstein. The \$25 prize given by the American Chemical Society for essays was awarded to Dwight T. Ayres, second and third prizes were awarded to Paul C. Smyth and Sylvia Ruby. The awards were made by Franklin W. Hobbs, ex-chairman of the school committee.

The Washington and Franklin medals for excellence in United States history were awarded to Martha Goldstein. The Brookline Women's Club scholarships were awarded by Miss Celina H. Lewis, a member of the high school faculty, to Alva M. Ford and Muriel Adams. A special fund for scholarships donated by anonymous subscribers went to Phyllis Smallman, Alice V. Barr and Lillian A. LeGacy. Scholarships held by three graduates of the class of 1926 were also continued for Margaret Niland, Doris Miller, Dorothy Graham. The Tau Kappa Beta scholarships were awarded to Ruth Wood, Ruth M. Knapp and Margaret G. Lohnes. The Devotion school scholarship was awarded to Marion E. Richards. Pierce school scholarship to Mary Reid, and the Heath school scholarship to C. Avery Thompson. The recipients of the Brookline High School Dramatic Club scholarships were Robert K. Wilson, Hugh B. Cave and Morris Bronstein. The Phi Alpha Pi scholarship was won by Frances B. Connolly.

Cities Advised to Spend More Time Planning How to Develop Aeronautics

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has shown the practical possibilities of the airplane, Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, declared yesterday in an address at the weekly luncheon of the Boston Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler. He added that it was only by combined effort of the Government and commercial enterprise that aviation would be adequately developed in this country.

"American commercial air service is being constantly increased," said Mr. Warner. "The number of routes is being enlarged and many cities which now have no airports are making plans to build them. The air as a commercial carrier is sure to be a well-established fact within a few years."

"Naval aviation has grown gradually in the last 15 years, and is still growing fast. The naval service must be prepared for any call. This is its first requisite, national defense."

"But there must be money and men trained for the work, as well as new aircraft all the time. The passing by Congress of the five-year program for advancing aviation to correspond with peace-time needs was a wonderful boost to the air service. "Big cities should spend more time in planning how the airplane could best be used commercially. Naval aviation must operate on land as well as on sea, because there must be land bases. It is through these land bases that commercial aviation and naval aviation would be co-ordinated."

Maine Is Told Million Sheep Would Make State Independent

Meeting at Bowdoinham Is Addressed by Governor Brewster, W. B. Kendall and Others, and Sees Great Flock Rounded Up by Prize Dog

BOWDOINHAM, Me., June 16 (Special).—With booming New England agriculture as its keynote, the first state-wide sheep industry meeting ever held in Maine was conducted here yesterday afternoon. Among the organizations represented were the New England Sheep Breeders' Association, the Maine Department of Agriculture, and the Maine Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, with about 150 delegates present from various sections of New England.

William B. Kendall of this town, proprietor of Longbranch Farms, the

owner of the largest flock of Cheviot sheep in New England, said in his address of welcome: "Friends, to prove that the sheep is a thrifty animal on Maine farms, just look at this suit of clothes I have on. What is it made of? It is made of Maine thistles, burdock, golden rod, hawk weed, and other weeds that are generally considered to be pests in the State."

WATCH-WARD SOCIETY HAS NEW SECRETARY

The Rev. C. S. Bodwell of Methuen Assumes Post

The Rev. Charles S. Bodwell of Methuen assumed yesterday the secretaryship of the New England Watch and Ward Society and resigned immediately his position with the Massachusetts Department of Education, in which for five years he has served as a secretary in the division of Americanization and immigration.

Mr. Bodwell is now serving a three-year term as a member of the Methuen School Committee. Mr. Bodwell indicated that he will make a thorough survey of his duties before he enters upon their actual discharge.

As a Congregational minister he held pastorates in Connecticut, Maine and Massachusetts and he also served in Lutheran pulpits in this State and in Oklahoma.

Since 1910 he has been a resident of Massachusetts with the exception of two years when he resided in Oklahoma City, where he was chairman of the Professional Men's Committee, which made a social survey of the city under the auspices of the Russell Sage Foundation.

NEW SCHOOL OFFICIALS APPOINTED AT LYNN

LYNN, Mass., June 16 (Special).—The salary appropriation of the Lynn public school system has been automatically increased \$15,500 for the school year of 1927-28 through the appointment of four new administrative heads. This is the first step to be taken in accordance with recommendations submitted following a survey of the school system by experts from the Columbia University Teachers' College.

The new appointees are Richard J. Schmoey, Allentown, Pa., director of physical training at a salary of \$4500 annually; Samuel E. Burr, Lawrenceville, N. J., director of research and guidance, salary \$4000; Ralph W. Babby, Lynn, superintendent of schools in charge of business affairs, salary \$4000; Miss Alice Hughes, Cleveland, O., supervisor of elementary grades 4, 5 and 6, salary \$3000.

The speaker reminded his listeners that Aroostook County in Maine, with a crop value of \$60,000,000 last year, is the second richest agricultural county in the entire United States, and at one time was first. There is believed to be one California county which has somewhat exceeded the potato production of this State.

Another indication of the advance of the Maine agriculture is that Maine apples are steadily displacing western apples in the Boston market, he said. There are 50,000 new apple trees of the highest quality in the last two years in the State, and the total number of trees is nearly 2,000,000.

SHUBERT BUYS COPLEY THEATER

Manager Declares Purchase Made for Investment Purposes Only

The purchase by Lee Shubert of New York, active in theatrical enterprises in many cities, of real estate on both sides of Stuart Street from Dartmouth to Huntington Avenue, including the Copley Theater property, the entire estate assessed at \$1,122,000, was announced yesterday.

The office of Cabot, Cabot & Forbes conducted the transaction. E. W. Fuller, general manager for the Shuberts, said that purchase was for investment only. "Mr. Lee Shubert," said he, "has been greatly attracted by recent developments in the city of Boston. He is confident that that section of the city is bound to grow and has purchased the property solely as an investment. He had not been in Boston for two years up to the time of his recent visit."

At the sound of his master's whistle he changed his direction, he rounded the sheep in short time without any undue excitement and brought them in a circle as small as they could stand in at the base of a ledge where his master stood. It was a remarkable demonstration of canine intelligence.

Governor Brewster Speaks

Governor Brewster brought a cheerful message of encouragement to New England farmers when he told them that after a recent visit in the West centering in Chicago that he is convinced that Maine and New England agriculture is coming back.

He had the opportunity and honor of telling millions of western people that land values in New England are steadily increasing despite the decrease in some other sections," said the Governor. He added that 2000 more farms are now under cultivation in Maine than five years ago—a total of 45,000 now.

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TESTIMONIAL GIVEN PARKER HOUSE HEAD

New England hotel men gathered last night at a testimonial dinner to Claude M. Hart, managing director of the Parker House and the Hotel Touraine. A seven foot mahogany clock was presented to him.

William W. Davis of the Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, was the toastmaster. Those he called on for speeches were: Frank A. Cantwell of Bridgeport, Conn., president of the New England Hotel Men's Association; Emilie P. Coulton, Hotel Westmaster, president of the Massachusetts Hotel Men's Association; H. S. Morehouse, Davenport Hotel, Stamford, Conn.; L. Sherman Adams, one of the directors of the J. Reed Corporation. Every speaker was able to thank Mr. Hart for some assistance during their hotel career.

Further tests were continued last night to determine the efficacy as street illuminating mediums of the eight diffused floodlights that have temporarily displaced the 18 arcs ordinarily used on Boylston Street between Arlington and Berkeley. The floodlights are equipped with the new Lamson reflector, which, it is claimed, gives greater light with less electricity.

After the street was practically deserted, and the lights of the store windows were turned off so that outside illumination would not enter into the calculations made by the inventors, W. F. Little, of the Electrical Testing Laboratories of New York, conducted tests to determine the amount of light thrown upon a given spot, and also calculated the vertical illumination, the amount of light at set distances off the ground.

Protest Against Contract Is Voted

Waterville Objects to Award for Concrete Road

WATERVILLE, Me., June 16 (AP).—Members of the Waterville city government, at a special meeting last night voted to send a formal protest to the State Highway Commission and the Governor and Council concerning the action of the commission in awarding the contract to build a piece of state-aid concrete road in this city to Vito Minnini of Biddeford.

Mayor Herbert Libby in his report on a conference between the commission and the Waterville committee on streets and sewers, stated that Mr. Minnini appeared before the conference and admitted that he had never built concrete roads before and owned practically no equipment.

Mr. Minnini was the lowest of four bidders, the other three being Waterville contractors. The city government also voted that Mayor Libby should appoint a committee of five representative citizens to go before the Governor and Council and ask that the contract be given to someone experienced in concrete road building.

Diffused Flood Lights Tested on Section of Boylston Street

Eight Displace 18 Ordinary Arcs and Tests Will Be Continued—Inventor Explains Saving in Power and Equipment

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Photographers from the Edison Company also took pictures with the camera facing directly into the light, and pictures from behind the lights, in an effort to place the effects of the new reflector on paper. Further tests will be conducted from above the street when instruments of a longer range are obtained by Mr. Little.

A street light, equipped with the reflector upon which Allen G. Lamson has been working for the past four years, can, says Mr. Lamson, run on approximately 25 per cent of the electricity now used by the Boylston Street arc-lights. Each of the ordinary arcs takes about 526 watts, while this light, he says, can be operated on less than 300 watts, and on the current ordinarily used for residential lighting. Also, he went on, there are 18 arcs used where we use but eight.

Points to Value Saving

Thus Mr. Lamson claims not only a reduction in the number of poles used, on which the city pays an annual rental of \$36 apiece, but also a greatly reduced cost for electricity, at the same time providing a greater visibility due to the higher illumination.

Not Only This, Mr. Lamson Continued, but This New Reflector Takes the "Hot Spot" Out of a High-powered Light, an Aim of Natural Scientists for Years.

The heat that is ordinarily given off is, he explains, converted into light, adding to the intensity of the illumination to such an extent that

while the standard arcs now used give a light of about 1000 candle power, the lights using the new reflector can give off 5000 candle power.

Mr. Lamson, the inventor, is not satisfied with the flood lights as they now stand. A 500-watt bulb with an especially constructed filament is needed, he has said, to replace the 300-watt bulbs now in the light. Because of the peculiar nature of the reflector, which looks as though it were constructed of concentric ridges or rings becoming smaller and smaller as they near the bulb socket, like an inverted cone, he explained, a bigger bulb with a standard filament would cause all the light to reflect the light, and reflecting it, would increase the illumination over 100 per cent.

CLASS OF 1917 EXERCISES HELD

Norwich University Holds Double Graduation on 108th Commencement

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 16 (AP).—Norwich University had a double graduation today on its one hundred and eighth commencement. In addition to exercises for the 53 members of the class of 1927, ceremonies were conducted for the war class of 1917 which had no commencement because its members all joined the colors before June.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the United States Marine Corps, in delivering the principal address, declared that "what we are taught to consider as military virtues constitute the very foundation of character building and are essential to right living, whether our careers be within or without the military service."

What we denominate as military virtues have no high-sounding names," the marine chief asserted. "They are basic, simple and old-fashioned . . . industry, fidelity, courage, unselfishness and the spirit of self-sacrifice."

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SHUBERT BUYS COPLEY THEATER

The purchase by Lee Shubert of New York, active in theatrical enterprises in many cities, of real estate on both sides of Stuart Street from Dartmouth to Huntington Avenue, including the Copley Theater property, the entire estate assessed at \$1,122,000, was announced yesterday.

Governor Brewster Speaks

Governor Brewster brought a cheerful message of encouragement to New England farmers when he told them that after a recent visit in the West centering in Chicago that he is convinced that Maine and New England agriculture is coming back.

He had the opportunity and honor of telling millions of western people that land values in New England are steadily increasing despite the decrease in some other sections," said the Governor. He added that 2000 more farms are now under cultivation in Maine than five years ago—a total of 45,000 now.

The speaker reminded his listeners that Aroostook County in Maine, with a crop value of \$60,000,000 last year, is the second richest agricultural county in the entire United States, and at one time was first. There is believed to be one California county which has somewhat exceeded the potato production of this State.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Elegant Elephant

By GORDON HILLMAN

THEODORE, the Elephant, appeared in school during the last two months of the spring term. He arrived in a startling purple limousine, and his clothes were so marvelous that the entire River School gasped in awe. Theodore was inclined to be plump; he possessed a broad countenance that should have been broad but never did, and under this an extra-sized Eton collar spread itself over a flawlessly tailored Norfolk jacket.

Theodore, who had the fortune to sit just before the Duke in study hall, spent most of his time picking imaginary threads and bits of dust from these garments, and the Duke, who had always been regarded as something of a fashion plate, failed to insignificance by comparison.

After observing the immaculate stranger for two full days, the Duke decided upon an appropriate nickname, and thenceforth Theodore was known by his real title only when called upon to recite. At all other times, he became "The Elegant Elephant."

"He's awful stuck up," said the Snow Baby to Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer, as he sat next to him, munching sandwiches during recess time. "Yesterday, we asked him to play One O' Cat in the yard, and he looked as if we'd insulted him. He doesn't do anything 'cept ride around in that purple limo-bean of his."

"Probably," said Mr. Spencer amiably, "he's just sort o' shy. He's never been to school before an' he's been tutorin' for a couple o' years." He finished his sandwich and strode to where the Elegant Elephant was standing, sedate and lonely in a corner.

"C'mon out an' have a game of ball," he suggested. "Too nice a day to stay inside."

"Can't," said the Elegant Elephant, and looked uncomfortable. Mr. Spencer tried again. "Better come out to the athletic field after school, then," said he. "We'll knock a couple o' tennis balls around."

"Can't, thanks," said the Elegant Elephant, and went ponderously upstairs as the bell rang for class.

Mr. Spencer pondered. There was something the matter, but what it was he didn't know. The Elegant Elephant seemed an amiable enough individual; he knew a good deal concerning the Latin language and could even memorize the poetry that the English teacher thought necessary to a complete education. At any rate, the River School did not appreciate him. "He's a dreadful nuisance," said the Duke, after a

week of the Elephant's silence. "He doesn't want to talk 'bout anything. I tell him Yale had a better crew than Harvard and he says, 'Yes, that's so, and nothin' else. I ask him if he's goin' out for track an' he says he guesses he won't. He doesn't think about anything 'cept his o' clothes, I guess."

"I dunno," said Mr. Spencer, who was considering other matters. "Elephants are sort o' surprisin' animals. I bet they don't talk much either."

"None," agreed the Duke, gathering his books in a stack and sticking his thumb in the place where the English composition book displayed some of the more difficult poetry of Mr. William Wordsworth. "They don't go 'round wearin' Eton collars, do they, Tooth-Paste?"

Later he had a good deal of difficulty with Mr. Wordsworth's "The Green Linnet," which he should have remembered but didn't. The Elegant Elephant, who sat next to him, had to be called upon to finish the verse when the Duke, having gotten safely through four lines, lost the fifth somewhere in midair and sat down abruptly.

"And now," said Mr. Putnam, who was presiding, "that we have gotten through all this literature, thanks to Theodore, Master Spencer will make an announcement that also has to do with the flowers of the English tongue."

Mr. Spencer makes a speech. "It's about the Riverman, the school paper," said Mr. Spencer, arising to look more than ever like a particularly elongated string bean. "There's a job on it for somebody that wants it. It's a nice messy job that the Ol' Roman an' the Snow Baby an' I can't do, 'cause we're too busy with the rest of the paper. Some fellow's got to hustle the copy down to the printer, an' stand around, an' get all inky, tellin' him just how we want it done, an' then come back an' correct a few proofs for us, an' then go back to the printer again. 'F anybody wants to pitch in an' help this way, he c'n meet me outside in the corridor after class. That's all."

"A great graton, Spencer," said Mr. Putnam, smiling from behind his high white collar. "Comparable to one of Cicero's, I think. Master Stout, let's have a little more of Mr. Wordsworth's verse, if you please."

Master Stout was still struggling with the poets of England when the bell rang; and Mr. Spencer, arriving in the corridor, found it empty of all his admirers, save the Elegant Elephant, who was standing near the stairway. It seemed that

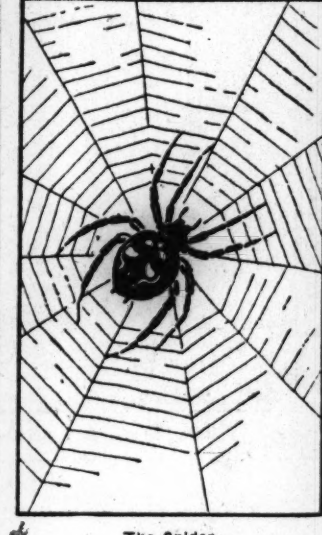
My Nature Diary for June

Toadstool "Eggs"

June 15—When walking through the oak wood this morning I saw a number of strange-looking growths half buried among the decaying leaves under the trees. They looked almost exactly like the large white eggs of some unknown bird, but when I touched them I guessed that they were really a sort of toadstool, for they smelt something like mushrooms, and had a lot of transparent jelly-like matter inside them. But the surprising thing about these toadstool "eggs" was that when I returned from my walk about an hour later, one of them had hatched. The round white mass had burst open at the top, and out of the "egg" had arisen a sort of mushroom plant at least three inches high. It was a strange and wonderful transformation for so short a time, and I was very sorry that I had not been there to see how it happened.

I have brought home two or three of the unopened "eggs," and buried them under the laurels in the garden, hoping that I shall be able to watch the rapid growth take place another day.

June 6—On a currant bush in our garden, a spider which has puzzled me for a long time. It always has a lovely wheel-shaped web, in which quite a lot of flies and gnats get



entangled. I never see the spider do anything but sit idly in the middle of its web, and yet this web always seems to keep in splendid order, no matter how much it is torn or broken. Several times I have broken the web myself just to see how the spider would repair it, but the little creature only runs away in a terrible fright, and spider which has puzzled me for a long time. I have an idea that it always does its spinning after dark, so today I have broken the web again, and shall go out very late this evening to see if anything is happening.

A Spider's Ways
June 8—I think I must have been right in supposing that my garden spider did its web-spinning after sunset, because last night and the night before I watched it at work for quite a long time. I placed a lamp in the kitchen window so that its beams reached the current bush, and then sat down by the bush and waited to see what would happen.

At first I was disappointed, because although the spider kept crawling about on one part of the twig, it seemed to be merely wasting its time in doing nothing. But later on I was delighted to find that during those crawlings here and there it had fixed up all its outlying threads. It then came to the center and spun the "spokes" of the web outward, and finally made the spiral running all around them. It did these things in exactly the same order on both the nights that I watched. I wonder if it always does so.

June 12—I actually saw one of my toadstool "eggs" burst into growth this morning. The shell gradually split open, and out of it came the top of the same sort of growth that I saw in the oak wood on June 1. It was just about 9 o'clock when the "egg" began to burst, and when I measured the toadstool at 1 o'clock it was nearly six inches high. I can-

not remember ever noticing any plant grow so rapidly before.

I was sorry to find later that this particular toadstool gives off a most unpleasant scent when it grows up, although the "egg" itself seems as nice as a mushroom. I am told that this toadstool's proper name is the stinkhorn fungus, and that it is quite a common plant in English woods and shrubberies, though I never remember seeing it before. Some friends of my father actually eat the "eggs" like mushrooms.

Life in the Pond

June 20—Several times lately I have heard a strange scolding sort of note along the hedgerows, sounding as if the bird that is making it is very cross. It seems to say kurr-r-r, in a very harsh sort of way, and then disappears in the low bushes and undergrowth. Today, however, I hid myself in an old elder tree, and watched carefully for some time.

It came as a great surprise to find that this funny croaking kind of note was actually made by the nightingale. But I am quite sure that it was, because I saw the bird quite distinctly, and noticed the reddish flash of the tail as it flew away from me. I have not heard the nightingale singing properly for a long time now, so I suppose this harsh kurr-r-r must be all that is left of its beautiful spring song.

June 25—There is an old piece of waste ground by the chalk-pits near our home, and every June I go there to look for the bee orchids, though I do not always find them. Today, however, there were so many in full bloom that I could not count them.

The blossoms of this plant are much like a bee in appearance that



one of my friends, who had never heard of the flower, actually thought there was a real bee on the one I wore in my buttonhole! I am told that there is another kind of orchid with blossoms just like flies, but I have not yet been able to find it. It is said to grow plentifully in some chalky woods.

June 29—The frog and toad tadpoles in our garden pond are getting quite large now, and are very interesting to watch. I am not quite sure which will become frogs and which toads, because they all look so much alike, but the toad tadpoles were hatched a little later than the others, and seem to be a good deal smaller.

There are some new tadpoles in the pond, too, but these are very different indeed, and are not nearly so dark in color as the others. Also I have noticed that when frog and toad tadpoles begin to grow legs, the first legs to appear are always the hind ones, whereas in new tadpoles it is always the fore legs that first break through the skin.

The Ice Patrol

IN EARLY summer the ice in the far north Atlantic breaks up and drifts south. All shipping in the coastal seas of North America, especially those ships bound for Canada, have to keep a double watch to locate the floating icebergs. Some years ago the main shipping nations of the world came to an international agreement whereby the United States was given the task of scouring the North Atlantic to locate the immense drifting icebergs.

The United States Ice Patrol was

America's effort in this direction, and it has served two definite purposes. It has reduced the number of shipping disasters through collision with icebergs by about 50 per cent. The ships are warned by wireless of the position, direction of movement, and the approximate rate at which the berg is traveling. The patrol has also shattered many illusions with regard to iceberg lore. It has long been a tradition among old sailors that the presence of icebergs could be easily detected, as the floating ice invariably echoes any sound within a considerable distance of it. This is not true, except in the case of bergs presenting a flat wall to the sound waves; but even then the echo is heard only in the immediate danger zone of the ice-berg.

Seamen affirm the presence of an iceberg chills the surrounding air and water. Investigations in the North Atlantic have practically proved this to be an error. Now and again if the wind happens to be blowing from an iceberg in the direction of a ship, the air registers a little cooler, but the water is unaffected, except so close to the berg that no ship could reach the cooler water without being almost certain of destruction.

It is also thought by many seamen that birds follow icebergs, disclosing the position by their cries. The ice patrol has proved this to be a fallacy. The birds are attracted to the bergs, especially the very largest, have revealed no trace of bird life whatever.

When icebergs reach slightly warmer regions there is a tendency for the ice to break into smaller pieces, and become partly submerged. This spells great danger to shipping, especially to the smaller coastal craft. The ice patrol keeps a special lookout for these floating ice-fields, and gives warning to all shipping within a certain radius, as icebergs in warmer waters, or in a current of warm water, where the base of the berg is slowly melting, may suddenly lose their center of gravity and topple over.

Byng, the Collie

Byng, a Collie dog owned by Marvin Meek of Port Stanley, is one of the best examples of canine intelligence in the Province. He gets his name from Lord Byng of Vimy, who was in command of the Canadian troops in the late war, with whom Mr. Meek served as a commissioned officer. But Byng is not at all warlike. He assumed his numerous duties on the Meek farm in a most conscientious manner, and performs all those tasks for which a Collie is so easily trained, such as driving the cows to pasture, tending the sheep and guarding the poultry yard.

In addition Byng has been taught to perform at least one office which is usually undertaken only by humans. He goes daily to the station near the farm where the London and Port Stanley electric railway line passes with passengers and mail. When the car pulls in to the station, Byng is always there, and as soon as the wrapped copy of Mr. Meek's morning newspaper is tossed to the platform, the dog takes it in his mouth and proceeds immediately to his master. He has never been known to turn aside from his errand or to lose the paper.

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Current Events

En Route to Baffin Land

THE Putnam expedition is off from New York to explore again. At the head of it is George Palmer Putnam, who is a publisher as well as an explorer. In command of the power schooner Morrissey is Capt. Bob Bartlett, Admiral Peary's navigator. The engineer is Robert E. Peary, Peary's son. David Binney Putnam and Deric Nusbaum, both of whom are 14, and both of whom are writers, are shipping as cabin boys.

The purpose of the expedition is scientific research. Last summer it went to Greenland, and this year it expects to go to Baffin Land. Geography, anthropology and ethnology are long names; but they are the first technical names for the conditions the expedition expects to study—what Baffin Land looks like, its climate and inhabitants, what it produces, the customs of the people, and so on. It is to live there, and what kind of men and women were their ancestors.

And that is the reason why there are also on the schooner men who have made a study of these things, who can write down what they see and take down with a pencil or a camera sights which are strange to their eyes. Then the knowledge which is gained can be given out to the world, and we will all know a little bit more about this interesting globe we live on.

Baffin Land was first discovered in 1675 by Sir Martin Frobisher, who was seeking a northwest passage to the Pacific, and named Queen Elizabeth's Foreland. In 1616 William Baffin also left England to seek a northwest passage and explored the bay which was later to bear his name. He made some accurate discoveries, but it was due to Capt. James Ross, some 200 years later, that Baffin's discoveries were thought to be anything but romances.

The Rhodes Scholar

Who knows what a Rhodes scholar is? Over 25 years ago there was a very rich man by the name of Cecil Rhodes, who made a fortune in the diamond mines of South Africa. Mr. Rhodes set aside by will the sum of £2,000,000 for the purpose of enabling young men from the British Colonies and from the United States of America to study at Oxford University in England. He believed that through this means he could help encourage the union of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Many were the jeers with which the announcement was greeted, especially in America. Today, however, the advantages of having a Rhodes scholarship are greatly appreciated. Any American college student is eligible after finishing his sophomore year at college, and the state in which he resides permanently or in the state in which he has been at college for two years. He is selected on the basis of scholarship, personality and character, and physical vigor. Preference is given to one who has excelled in some particular

line, and every state is represented continually at Oxford by two scholars. For instance, a state elects one scholar each year for two years and then has a year in which there is no election. The growing popularity of these scholarships is shown by the figures from three groups of states: one group presented 151 candidates in 1915 and 263 in 1925; the second group had 212 in 1919 and 239 in 1925; the third had 72 in 1919 and 133 in 1926.

That the ideal of Cecil Rhodes is bearing fruit may be seen in the words of Dr. Frank Aydelotte, who is president of Swarthmore College and American secretary of the Rhodes Trust. "The effect," he says, "of the American Rhodes scholars on peace between America and the British Empire will lie in the slow accumulation by which they will add to the mutual understanding and good will of our two peoples. We must learn—the whole world must learn—that there is something intangible elements, friendship and understanding, born of similar education and of similar ideals, are in reality the enduring things."

"Lindy" is now home in America and bears the dignified title of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. He has been cheered and fettered by huge crowds in France, Belgium and England; he has been decorated many times for his brave deed in flying alone across the Atlantic; he has received a warm and enthusiastic welcome in Washington, where he was the President's guest; and New York City was one great shouting mass of applause for him and his deed.

And the most wonderful thing of all is that this aviator is the same modest youth that he was when he left on his flight to Paris. Praise and honors that might have turned wiser heads than his have been heaped upon him; and he still remains temperate, unassuming and at the same time deeply moved by his welcome.

"Lindy" is everybody's ideal of a true sportsman, and America is proud to have him accepted everywhere as an example of the best type of young manhood it has to offer the world.

Double Acrostic

The one pulls sledges o'er the frozen snow.
The other, laden, in hot climes can go.
Clues:

1. The queen of flowers to all folks dear.
2. A title of high rank is here.
3. A piece of land set in the sea.
4. A tide as low as tides can be.
5. Receptacle for cheese or jam.
6. The pen-name chosen by Charles Lamb.
7. Now sets the sun, and stars are seen.
8. Redness on steel where damp has been.

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The MAIL BAG

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

My mother subscribes for the Monitor and we love to read the Children's Page and Mail Bag. We have a little kitten whose name is Sponge and he is 4 months old. I am 14 years of age and would like to correspond with a boy of my own age in the U. S. A. I am a twin to my sister B. M. R., who is also writing to the Monitor.

Adrian R.

Melbourne, Australia

Dear Editor:

Mother has been getting the Christian Science Monitor for nearly seven months and we look forward to their coming. What I like best in the Monitor is the Children's Page and Our Young Folks Page.

We have one pet which is a little kitten and we call him Sponge. During the night he wakes us up with his playing. There was great excitement when the Duke and Duchess were here.

I am 14 years and I would like to correspond with a girl friend of about my own age. I have a twin brother and his name is Adrian. We have both left school and I am working.

Beryl R.

(Who will write the twins?—Ed.)

Portland, Ore.

Dear Editor:

Every day I look to see if the Young Folks' Page has come. I have every letter in the Mail Bag and so I thought I might write, too.

I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with someone my age. I am very interested in art and interior decorating.

Velma H.

Scranton, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I've written once before to the Monitor and only my name was published, but it helped me get two lovely correspondents. I am a Girl Scout.

The Monitor's Current Events are a great help to me in my studies and I enjoy "Sunny Hours" as well as Waddles and Snubs, the latter of which I look for each day.

I am 13 and would be delighted to correspond with some girls either in America or abroad. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

Helen S.

Sacramento, Calif.

Dear Editor:

Although I have enjoyed the Monitor immensely I have never written to the Mail Bag before. My sister has written twice and gained two lovely correspondents through it.

I am greatly interested in music and am in the high school orchestra in this city. I play the violin. I am 15 years of age and would like to correspond with a girl about my age.

Dorothy B.

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor:

I have just finished reading the Mail Bag and would like to tell you how I appreciate it. This is the first time I have ever written in. May I also be a member of the Mail Bag?

I am always anxious for Thursday's Monitor to come because I know that among its pages is Our

A Musical Hour

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Prohibition and the Churches

WE BELIEVE the benefits of prohibition have been sufficient, in spite of certain adverse results, to justify the church in its continued support and to depreciate any efforts to annul or to modify the Eighteenth Amendment." So reads a paragraph of the report of the Committee on Moral and Social Welfare of the Lutheran Synod of New York and New England. And continuing the committee says:

There has been a notable diversion of money, which formerly was spent for alcoholic drink, to the purchasing and furnishing of homes, to education, and to a higher standard of living, especially among wage earners; and there has been greater efficiency in industry and other fields. The church should stimulate regard for the prohibition amendment, and encourage moral support to those charged with the enforcement of it.

This finding is in entire accord with the result of Prof. Herman Feldman's inquiry into the economic effects of prohibition now appearing in *The Christian Science Monitor*. It is the only conclusion possible to anyone who will investigate the subject impartially and searchingly.

According to figures presented in the World Almanac, the Lutheran Church has 2,546,000 members in the United States. As in the case of most Protestant churches, the numbers interested in the church and influenced by it, but not actually enrolled as members, total many tens of thousands.

The attitude of this church is typical of that of the Protestant churches of the United States in general. One after another their official spokesmen are proclaiming the fealty of the churches to prohibition and their opposition to any relaxation of the law. The one jarring note—that sounded by the Church Temperance Society of the Episcopal Church—has been drowned out by the protests of the bishops and other clergy of that denomination who deny the right of the society to speak for the church.

In brief, the whole force of the Protestant Church in America may be confidently counted upon as being back of the prohibition law. And among the Roman Catholic authorities there is apparent a certain antagonism to prohibition; there are prominent prelates and innumerable communicants of that faith who have no part in this hostility.

It is just as well to remember, in the face of the noisy attacks upon prohibition today, that no great moral issue has ever yet failed of being settled rightfully in the United States. Upon this issue the forces of righteousness are so nearly a unit that there need be no fear for the outcome.

Albania and Yugoslavia

THE Government of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes has broken off diplomatic relations with Albania and recalled its minister at Tirana. The Albanian Minister at Belgrade has also been given his passports with the request that he leave within forty-eight hours. The reason of this drastic measure was that recently the Albanian Government arrested half a dozen persons at Tirana, among whom was a certain Ghyurascovitch, accused of conspiracy against the safety of Albania. The Belgrade Government, in a rather peremptory manner, demanded his immediate release on the ground that he was a dragoman, or interpreter, of the legation, and consequently entitled to diplomatic immunity.

The Albanian Government, on the other hand, claimed that the man was an Albanian subject and could not be entitled to diplomatic immunity, as his name does not appear in the list of the personnel of the legation presented to the Albanian Government. On the person of Ghyurascovitch and in his lodgings the Albanian police, it is said, found compromising documents, which prove that he was a spy in the employ of the legation. Hence, the Albanian authorities refused to accede to the demand of the Belgrade Government that he be released.

The question whether Ghyurascovitch was an official or a spy of the legation and whether he was entitled to diplomatic immunity should not have been difficult to settle, if the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Government had not acted so precipitately and peremptorily in recalling its Minister and sending away the Albanian Minister from Belgrade. The co-operation of some or of all the foreign representatives at Tirana might have been solicited in an impartial investigation of the case.

If Ghyurascovitch had been really connected with the Yugoslav Legation in the capacity of a dragoman, and, therefore, if he was entitled to diplomatic immunity, the foreign representatives would not have been slow in protesting against his arrest as a violation of diplomatic usage and in insisting upon his release. Such a violation would have concerned all the other legations, establishing a precedent which no foreign representative could or would have countenanced. By its hasty action the Belgrade Government has certainly injured its cause. The arrest of a man, whose status as an interpreter or a spy of a legation is disputable, is hardly of such paramount importance as to justify the breaking off of diplomatic relations between two countries.

An explanation of the motives that may have prompted the Yugoslav Government to take such a serious measure against Albania is to be sought in the ill-feeling and indignation aroused in the political circles of Belgrade by the Italo-Albanian treaty of last December. When, two and a half years ago, Ahmed Zogu, then a refugee at Belgrade, organized with the connivance and help of the Yugoslav Government a military expedition into Albania, overthrew the government of Fan Noli and seized the power in his hands, the politicians of Belgrade thought that they had secured for their country a preponderant influence in Albania. But the treaty, which Zogu concluded with Italy and by which Albania is put under an Italian protectorate, dissipated the illusion.

All the efforts of the Yugoslav Government to have the treaty submitted to a discussion and revision, or to refer it to the League of Nations, have failed, owing to the refusal of Mussolini

to accept either of these proposals. The relations between Rome and Belgrade, though outwardly normal, could not be called friendly. The incident of Ghyurascovitch offered evidently a plausible pretext to the Yugoslav Government to draw the attention of Europe to its relations with Albania and indirectly with Italy, and raise again in a roundabout way the question of the treaty of the latter with the former.

There is not much likelihood that the stragem will succeed, for Mussolini positively bars any discussion of the treaty. As Albania has hastened to lay before the Secretariat of the League its side of the Ghyurascovitch case, the Council of the League, which is now sitting at Geneva, will no doubt occupy itself with it and try to smooth over the difficulty. That the rupture of the diplomatic relations between Albania and Yugoslavia will lead to hostilities is highly improbable.

The Interdependence of Nations

THE report of the International Economic Conference affords a useful survey of the ground which the conference covered and the conclusions which it arrived at. As a concise review of the economic conditions of the world, and an analysis of the fundamental causes of the troubles which the nations are experiencing, it is a document of first-class interest.

In the first place, it has been established that although the world's population in 1925 was only about 5 per cent greater than in 1913, the production of foodstuffs and raw material was 16 to 18 per cent greater. Moreover, the production of finished commodities must have increased faster than these figures, since technical progress largely consists of the more complete and more economical use of material. Therefore, the fact that the volume of trade in 1925 was only 5 per cent higher than before the war, explains a great deal of the present distress in Europe, for certain parts of the world, notably America, have progressed considerably more than these average figures indicate.

The most distressing evidence of Europe's economic difficulties, the report says, is the abnormal degree of unemployment, while its financial reactions are shown in the burdensome taxation and inadequate savings of Europe. The reduced consuming power of Europe affects the prosperity of the rest of the world, especially in the iron and steel trades, shipbuilding and chemical industry, all of which were artificially expanded to meet the needs of the war, while it has limited the expansion which would otherwise have taken place in other directions. Agriculture has been, perhaps, more severely hit than anything else, owing to the fact that the price of the industrial products on which agriculture largely depends for its development have remained high, while agricultural products have fetched comparatively lower prices. This depression is not due to any abnormal increase in the production of foodstuffs, but is due to the decreased purchasing power of the industrial population in Europe.

The moral of all this is the interdependence of industries and classes, and if no other conclusion has emerged from the discussions of the Economic Conference, it at least has driven home the fact that prosperity is not something which can be enjoyed by a policy of economic isolation. Moreover, the belief that by returning to the pre-war state of affairs the troubles of Europe would be removed has also been shown to be illusory. For the war left something more than mere temporary disturbances in the currencies and financial position of the belligerents. In so far as these were removed by establishing the exchanges and the balancing of budgets, the international movements of capital were stimulated and the habit of saving was revived.

But there remained deep-rooted changes in the economic situation of the world, caused by war debts and increased taxation, and the alteration in the balance between the public and private indebtedness of nations, with the consequent diversion of trade. Thus Europe has to face a new situation, and in doing so finds herself severely handicapped by the economic and political consequences of the war. Owing to the multiplication of her frontiers, and increase in tariff walls, the possibility of Europe being organized as an economic unit appears more remote than ever. While producing more, she has fewer markets and less facilities for trade. This is largely due to the entanglements which the European nations have made for themselves by their tariffs. All this is destructive of that good feeling and confidence which are as necessary for economic progress as for political stability.

The economic problem is much the same as the disarmament problem. It is a moral one, and neither can be solved until nations learn to think in an international sense. The real value of the Economic Conference lies therefore in the contribution which it has made to a more friendly feeling and better understanding between nations. It is to the indirect effect of the conference in penetrating national administrations with the international point of view that the world must look for the removal of the economic troubles of Europe, and it must not be disappointed if this educational process takes some time.

Study as a "Major Sport"

WHEN Dr. W. S. Learned, in his discussion of "The Quality of the Educational Process in the United States and Europe" in the twenty-first annual report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, said that in several American colleges "Study is actually a major sport," he made a statement which is going to receive much consideration from those who have charge of the educational side of America's institutions of learning.

In many cases very different systems of teaching are used in the preparatory and public schools from those employed in the higher institutions of learning. On account of this fact the student, on entering college, finds himself faced with the necessity of making much greater adjustments than those who have not themselves gone through the same experience generally realize. That the student is seldom prepared to settle himself in the right course at

once is not at all surprising, as he is virtually entering on an entirely new field of endeavor. As Dr. Learned well says:

The modern college has no lack of aims—from the point of view of those who run it. What is lacking is an intellectual purpose that may confidently be offered to the student with the expectation that it will arouse him in any such manner as a serious purpose moves an active mind in everyday life. Athletics he knows. College life warms his fancy. Opportunities for leadership, for social satisfaction—some or all of these make a strong appeal. But for a conception of his intellectual opportunity the conscientious and capable freshman is literally reduced too often to the belief: "Get your lessons and all will be well"—the academic version of "Be good and you will be happy."

In order to improve such conditions, Dr. Learned explains that the colleges and universities must formulate intellectual purposes that will arouse the student "as a serious purpose moves an active mind in everyday life." He believes that the results of general examinations on material which is co-ordinated by the student's own efforts, in place of the course-credit system so extensively used, "would astonish the colleges, their students and the country at large." He adds: "The students, shaken out of the cradle of conventional credit courses and deprived of the bottle feeding hitherto accepted as their natural lot, would be compelled to define their own problems and be compelled to think."

University of Toronto, Harvard University and Swarthmore College have adopted the general examination system, according to Dr. Learned, and by this means have already made study a "major sport."

A New Hero for Fiction

FICTION, it would seem, must adjust itself to the new conditions and turn to Lindbergh for the modern type of hero. No longer may the hero of narrative merely show distinction in almost everything he touches. No longer may Steerforth hold the admiration of schoolboys by his remarkable scholarship, his handsome appearance, his easy manner and masterly gestures. It will take something more than skill with oars, combined with quick perception in the classroom, and an ease and grace in all circumstances, to win the youthful heart and excite admiration in a high degree. It will take more than the "dark horse" of the football field to stir the interest of the fiction reader.

The youth who conquered the Atlantic has changed all that. The hero who alone, unaided, almost ridiculed for his venturesomeness, spanned the ocean in the face of elemental obstacles, has usurped the place once held by the hero of fiction. Upon him have been showered the greatest compliments that the leading nations of the world possessed. And if Great Britain, France and Belgium rose to the occasion in the overwhelming reception they tendered him, it was because he did something more than emerge triumphant from a daring voyage. Unscathed he has come from the trials of a great flight. He has emerged unscathed from the trials of an adulatory populace. He has been fêted, honored, sung by poet and peasant. Through it all he has retained the calm demeanor, the modest bearing and the unspoiled action which he took with him from the United States. The mingling with princes and nobility has left him unaltered. As the chief character of a human-interest story he has no peer.

Novelists may turn with advantage to Lindbergh and his Spirit of St. Louis. They may find that a character fashioned upon his virtues has a more lasting appeal than feats, however stupendous. They will enjoy the development of such a character and give enjoyment in turn. Just as Dickens regretted the parting with the charming people of his famous "Copperfield," so will the public, although they may heave a sigh of relief, regret the disappearance from the pages of newspapers of a boy deservedly called "wonderful." He typifies the best in a democracy.

Editorial Notes

When Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, made his last budget speech, one of the few rays of brightness for the taxpayer was his announcement that the language used on the income tax blanks was about to be simplified and shorn of the present amazing legal terminology. More recently he said, "as to the complaint of the vagueness of the language used on the income-tax forms, I have done my best to introduce simplicity." This is how one simplified (!) sentence now reads:

Where a member of a company (in this section referred to as "the first company"), the income of which for any year or period has been deemed to be the income of its members and has been the subject of an apportionment (in this section referred to as "the original apportionment") under section twenty-one of the Finance Act, 1922, is itself a company (in this section referred to as "the second company") to which the provisions of that section apply, the excess of the amount so apportioned to the second company over the amount, if any, which has been deemed to be the income of the first company as aforesaid of the first company in such manner as would, in the case of an individual, render the amount so received liable to be included in the statement of his income for the purposes of super-tax, shall for the purposes of the said section be deemed to be income of the members of the second company and shall be apportioned among them in accordance with their respective interests in that company, and the provisions of the said section shall, with any necessary modifications, apply accordingly.

It would be hard to find a statement of a scant 200 words that has carried greater conviction of sincerity and a message more fruitful of good than the reply that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made to the address of President Coolidge on the occasion of his being officially greeted in Washington. Speaking of the numerous times that he was received with open arms in Europe, he declared that at every gathering, at every meeting he attended, he heard the same words: "You have seen the affection of the people of France and of the people of Europe for the people of America demonstrated to you. Upon your return to your country, take back with you this message from France and Europe to the United States of America." Schemes galore may be proposed to make more secure the peace of the world, but a spontaneous expression of human naturalness such as "Lindy" has so beautifully manifested will do more in a few days to bind the nations together than the most elaborately thought-out plans.

The World From Mt. Tabor

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

WHILE the high places of earth noted for the extensive view afforded are numerous, not all look down upon great theaters of action. Palestine, territorially insignificant, has many heights from which views may be had extending far beyond its geographical confines. From no other height of the Holy Land is the view more comprehensive than from Mt. Tabor; and from no other spot in all the world does one look down upon a stage whereon has been enacted so many thrilling scenes in the drama of human history. The plain of Esdrelon stretching away from the very foot of Mt. Tabor to the Mediterranean Sea, is absolutely unique in the number and importance of the events for which it has furnished the stage.

We had rested in Nazareth the night before our visit to Mt. Tabor. The little hill-set town where Jesus spent his boyhood and young manhood has for every disciple of the Nazarene a strange fascination. Although on a previous trip to Galilee and the north country, we had halted there for a day and night, yet when the opportunity for a return offered we gratefully accepted it and again trod its quiet streets at evening, where humble artisans and small merchants ply their trades.

From the hills which encircle Nazareth to the west we could look upon Mt. Tabor lifting its domed head above the heights to the east, the traditional location of the Hill of Precipitation where it is said the angry populace, stirred to deep resentment by the words and works of their young townsman, undertook to throw him down the steep declivity.

Starting at an early hour, we wound our way down the crooked road presently to emerge on the plain of Esdrelon fairly awash with great fields of wheat and barley, thickly strewn with myriads of wild flowers, while above the larks poured out their joy in the sparkling sunshine of the new day. There is no well defined road to Mt. Tabor and the little Arab village, lying at its western base. Leaving the main highway, we adventured forth following the winding trails of the flocks and herds which find pasture in the foothills and at night are driven to the shelter of the numerous villages scattered about the border of the plain.

It seems a strange experience to lose one's way in a wheat field, yet but for the directions which the fellahs gave us as they plowed we should have had great difficulty in reaching Tabor, although its symmetrical form lay in plain view before us. As it was, it took upwards of an hour to find our way to the base of the mountain.

Skirting the village, we climbed by hairpin curves, some nineteen in number, which we agree are the most thrilling we have yet encountered. But we arrived in safety at the iron gate barring the roadway near the western end of the plateau which forms the top of the mountain. Although our driver vigorously rang the bell at the gate, no keeper appeared and we made our own way on foot to the monastery which with a magnificent church crowns the summit.

Ascending the higher tower we look upon a scene which both for its natural beauty and historical significance is without parallel. Fifty miles or more to the north rises mighty Hermon, its snow-clad heights glistening like burnished silver in the morning light. In the middle foreground, the blue waters of Lake Galilee are aglow with the long sun-rays. We distinctly recognize the tall eucalyptus trees which mark the site of Tel Hum, ancient Capernaum, just north of the plain of Gennesaret. Beyond the lake rise the hills of Hauran and Bashan, while to the northeast dim in the blue distance the Jebel Druze guards the mysteries of the great Syrian desert, stretching in numberless miles beyond.

To the northwest lie the hills which encompass Nazareth, to the right of which far in the distance lift the mountains about Safed, the "city set on a hill" which manifestly cannot be hid because of its lofty situation.

In the nearer distance are "the Horns of Hattin," the traditional site where Jesus delivered the Beatitudes. These volcanic peaks rising out of the fertile plains are the scene of the defeat of the Crusaders by Saladin and his Saracens. So much for a hasty summary of the northward prospect.

Turning eastward we look down a low slope to the valley of Jordan and the heights beyond, to Gilead and farther to the south to Moab, land of many appealing traditions. To the south in the near distance and just across the plain of Jerer rises the height of Little Hermon, against the base of which, as though for shelter, nestle two villages of deep interest to the student of the Bible, although of widely different appeal, En-dor and Nain.

It was to En-dor that Saul, sore beset by the Philistines and, it seemed, facing certain disaster, came at night from his camp on Gilboa to consult the witch. So fallen was he from that strong faith in the Lord which had sustained him in his earlier years as King of Israel, that he was even willing to invoke the powers of darkness, if by such means he could divert the disaster so surely pending. Receiving no comfort from the experience, still confused and fearful, he returned and faced the struggle, which ended in defeat; and his own body and those of his sons, including Jonathan, greatly beloved of David, were suspended from the walls of Beth-shan.

The little village of Nain, to the west of En-dor, is the scene of an incident in the life of the Nazarene upon which Christians love to dwell. The widow's son declared to be dead was restored to life, not through witchcraft or occultism, but through Jesus' clear concept of Life as God.

Beyond Little Hermon lies rocky Gilboa, not alone associated with Saul's defeat, for it was here that Gideon won his midnight victory over the Midianite host.

To the right of Gilboa, where the river Kishon takes its course across the plain of Esdrelon even to the Mediterranean at Haifa, is the scene of those stirring events which are connected with the defeat by Barak of the Canaanites under Sisera, against whom fought "even the stars in their courses" and in which the prophetess Deborah played so important a part.

The story as told in the Bible is a glowing epic. Barak, camped on this very Tabor on which we are standing, encouraged by Deborah, went down to the plain and routed the Canaanite horde and forever broke the power which had divided the tribes of Israel by holding the plain intervening between Samaria and Galilee. Henceforth Israel remained a united people, the tribes of the north having free intercourse with their southern brethren.

Jeremiah the prophet is intimately associated with another scene enacted in this same stage, the fertile plain of Esdrelon. It had long been predicted that an Egyptian army would invade this northern state; but the self-satisfied people were deaf, and replying to his words they declared, "Pharaoh king of Egypt is but a noise; he hath passed the time appointed." To this Jeremiah gave answer that the invasion would come to pass as "surely as Tabor is among the mountains, and as Carmel by the sea."

And the Egyptian host came forth when "Pharaoh-nechoh king of Egypt went up against the king of Assyria to the river Euphrates." It appears clear that Josiah need not have set himself against this mighty host which was pressing through to attack an enemy far beyond; but untempered zeal controlled him and he fell, and his son was anointed king at Jerusalem in his place. "And Jeremiah lamented for Josiah: and all the singing men and the singing women spake of Josiah in their lamentations to this day."

Turning farther toward the west we see the long ridge of Carmel bordering the horizon, thrusting its western spur full out to the sea. This height is intimately associated with the prophet Elijah, and we see dimly the altar erected on the traditional site of his triumph over the priests of Baal. Across the plain some few miles east of

Carmel and in full range of our vision is the probable site of Megiddo, the Armageddon of the Old Testament. Important excavations carried on there have disclosed old walls many yards thick which are thought to be of Canaanite origin. Megiddo was besieged and taken by the Pharaoh of Egypt as early as 1480 B. C., and the booty taken was so extensive and of such a character as to shed much light upon the advanced civilization of the Canaan of that ancient day.

We also look down upon the scene of Jehu's ride from Beth-shan to Naboth. When anointed by Elisha's servant and told that he was to be King of Israel, Jehu set forth to engage Ahab and destroy the heathen population of Israel. This also was the scene of the defeat of Holofernes, Nebuchadnezzar's general, when the besieged Israelites were delivered by Judith, the Jewish heroine.

Back and forth across this peaceful plain in the Hasmonaean days swept Egyptians, Syrians, Jews; and here Jonathan Maccabeus was treacherously captured by Trypho. The Romans during their eastward surge came to Esdrelon and left as landmarks of their presence the names of two towns, Legro and Kastro.

Cleopatra with her glittering train moved in state across these rolling acres; Roman generals, Mark Antony, Pompey, Vespasian and Titus, here carried the eagles of Rome against all who undertook to bar their path.

This was also the main highway of traffic between the eastern cities of the Decapolis with the mother country. Later came the Christians, who set up their shrines throughout the valley, until out of the desert to the east swarmed the Arab hosts, and Moslem mosques supplanted Christian shrines. These foreign invaders remained until the Crusaders, fired by religious fervor, came to contest their mastery of the Holy Land, and Esdrelon again became the scene of mighty strife.

After long years of contention, the hosts of Saladin swept back the bearers of the cross and Christianity was again excluded from the scene of many triumphs. In the closing year of the eighteenth century Napoleon, filled with lust for empire, launched his war-tried armies against the hosts of the Crescent and suffered a defeat to his prestige from which he never fully recovered.

Again in our own day, less than ten years ago, the forces of the West confronted on this very plain the hosts of the Star and Crescent. Allenby, with a masterful knowledge of the campaigns fought out on this sanguinary stage, out-maneuvered the enemy and again, let us hope for all time, the standard of Christianity and Western civilization floats over the scene of many battles.

What a stage and what a history! How different its present prospect! In the midst of its peaceful fields, we look upon modern villages new-born in the hope of restoring the glorious prestige of the past, of re-establishing Zion in the land of its birth, where as of old the one God may be worshipped and ancient Israel come into its own.

We made our way slowly down the winding road filled and thrilled with the review of wondrous pageantry which has through the long centuries paraded upon the broad acres of historic Esdrelon.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but *The Christian Science Monitor* for Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

As to Giving or Lending to the South

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the MONITOR editorial, "Give, Don't Lend, to the South," I'm sure that both the article and all the letters indorsing it came from a most generous thought.

However, from an experience extending from the "grass-hopper days of '77," down to the so-called "loans" to European nations, I've seen little but evil in the working out of this free-gift theory.

The fellow who will go out "on the firing line" and visit the scenes of desolation and ruin and will have heart-to-heart talks with the sensible people in the midst of these calamities will find that the free gifts go always to the "ne'er-do-wells," who will live so much better than ever before. The worthy and faithful who have generously desired to reach with your so-called "charity," will say, "You can't pauperize me with your free gifts," and will proceed to follow out the determination to do the best possible with what is at hand.

On the other hand, a liberal loan at a favorable rate and at the needed time, appeals strongly to such, does not take away their self-respect, their thought of manhood or independence; encourages them to know that their fellow men or their nation have made wise provision for their welfare, and does uphold both them and their families.

To illustrate by example: the writer was a resident of Nebraska in the early '80s. On July 1 there was the best prospect for a fine crop ever seen in the State up to that time. On July 5, after three days of hot winds, there wasn't enough growing corn on a section of land to "feed a shoat."

The generosity of the East and South led to the sending of many carloads of "aid" for Nebraska; which also the railroads most liberally hauled free of freight charges. But the really deserving, the greatest losers, received absolutely none of it: on the contrary they and their localities were greatly damaged in many ways by such acts.

The writer traveled many days throughout these sections, talking to the "real" sufferers; their greatest worry and need was for seed-grain for another year's crop. The writer went to a capable lawyer and had a legislative bill drafted that was promptly introduced and passed by the Legislature then in session. This bill provided for a special seed-grain note that would be a positive first lien upon the coming crop; so that the worthy farmers could buy seed-grain.

Because of this specially secured note, many carloads of seed-grain were shipped into the State and thus sold to the drought-stricken farmers.

The legislative bill was given to a legislator from Albion County, Nebraska, one of the worst drought-stricken districts, to introduce; the measure became known as the "Judd seed-grain note law." It was passed as an emergency measure for one year alone, and I thought it could be quickly and easily enacted. It was my first legislative experience and it really cost me some \$500 to have it passed.

The bill did great good and injured no one. It would have been much easier for me to have made a donation of the amount to the "free-gift" cause, but it would have done harm instead of good.

Build up mankind with considerate co-operation; don't pauperize by easily contributed free gifts that only satisfy the giver with a sense of generosity. The same rule holds true when dealing with individuals, communities or with nations.

Albuquerque, N. M.

WILLIAM FETZER.

A Prohibition Tribute

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In behalf of the workers for prohibition who read your valuable columns setting forth the actual facts about this great issue, we wish to convey to you our sincere thanks for your able assistance in working for our great cause. Having studied all kinds of publications which are now appearing about prohibition, it is our great pleasure to assure you of this fact:

Your writings about prohibition are the wisest, the most comprehensive and the most forceful of all the prohibition publicity that is now helping us in our great fight "for God, for home and for every land."

(Mrs.) WM. C. CLARK,
President, Woman's Christian Temperance Union,
Covington, Ga.